

**REPORT NO.4**

# **1973 - YEAR OF THE HUMANOIDS**

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE FALL, 1973 UFO/HUMANOID WAVE**

**SECOND EDITION**

**BY  
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APRIL 1976

*David Webb*

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Edited by Mimi Hynek

CENTER FOR UFO STUDIES

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The fall of 1973 saw one of the largest and most concentrated waves of UFO reports in history. Nearly all of these reports came from the United States, and most of these from the southeastern part of the country. Like previous waves, this one had not merely a large number of reports of strange objects but also many sightings which have a high rating on J. Allen Hynek's Strangeness/Probability scale (1). But unlike previous waves, this one may have been unique in the sheer quantity and variety of cases with a high degree of Strangeness, i.e., close approaches, landings, physical traces, angel hair and electromagnetic effects.

Many well documented and now famous cases occurred during the fall wave, including the Pascagoula, Miss., abduction, the Coyne helicopter encounter over Mansfield, Ohio, the Wedekind Park, Mo., incident where a trucker's glasses were melted by a UFO and the Pascagoula underwater UFO (2). While scouting some of these reports for an NBC White Paper, free lance author Ralph Blum and his wife, Judy, became believers in UFOs and wrote about them in a book (3). I highly recommend their book to anyone interested in this wave.

But the strangest reports from 1973 were of humanoid entities often seen in association with UFOs. I recorded 70 reports of this type during the 5 months from August through December, 1973. Of these, 55 took place in the continental United States, 36 in October and seven on a single day, October 17, with two more occurring on the night of October 16. This represents the largest number of humanoid reports from one country since the famous French wave of 1954.

Although reports of humanoid entities represent a smaller fraction of all UFO reports, the amount of information per report is usually large. If we theorize that UFOs are physically real craft, possibly piloted by intelligent beings, then through study of their reported occupants we may be able to learn more about our "visitors" than through any other means.

All of the 1973 wave reports have been carefully documented and are presented in Chapter II. This section highlights a major goal of this work: to suggest methods for studying humanoid reports on a more objective basis than previously has been attempted. keystones to an objective study are coding of the material in computer-compatible format and accurate presentation of the essentials from the witness' narrative account.

A problem confronts any researcher making a serious attempt to find the "signal" in the humanoid reports. How does he separate those reports which are characteristic of the UFO phenomenon? Strictly speaking, only humanoid reports that concern occupants should be included; i.e., the entity must be observed entering or leaving a UFO or otherwise be in such proximity to the UFO so as to imply "occupancy" to the witness (basically types A-C, Column 16, Table 1). However, if one accepts reports of occupants, then one must also accept reports of similar humanoids who are not observed in association with UFOs (types D-F, Column 16). Twenty of the reports from Table 1 fall into this category, a ratio not unlike that for the entire history of the phenomenon. I feel that this type of report deserves as much scrutiny as the true "occupant" report. Thus my preference is for the more general term humanoid.

There are two other classes of reports, however, which tend to further confuse the issue. These are 1) the "contactee" reports, in which some form of communication takes place with



the witness, and 2) reports concerning monster or creature-type beings. The former type is discussed in Chapter III; for the purposes of this study, they are included unless a hoax seems probable.

The monster reports generally describe tall beings similar to the ape-like Sasquatch or Bigfoot of North America. For this reason, I refer to them as "anthropoids," as distinguished from the humanoids. In general, the anthropoid reports for 1973 were removed from this data sample. These reports were included only if UFO activity was reported in the vicinity of the report. The five accounts which described anthropoids seen in conjunction with UFO sightings were 14, 32, 38, 38A and 39B. 1973 was a banner year for anthropoid reports as well as humanoid reports. The reader is referred to others who are investigating this type of report, such as Stan Gordon of MUFON (4), for details of the 1973 anthropoid reports.

However, the anthropoid reports cannot, I feel, be ignored despite the strong emotional distaste that many researchers have for them. The large number of these reports during 1973 and their distribution, both in time and geography, seem to bear some relationship to the UFO wave itself. For instance, almost all of the anthropoid reports occurred from May through September, preceding the fall wave. Also the anthropoid reports were even more concentrated geographically than the humanoid reports. Significant concentrations occurred in the Pittsburgh area, southern Illinois, Giles County, Tenn., and Clarksville, Ark. And the five reports which occurred during the wave were well investigated and involved some degree of UFO association. In fact, Report 32 is a Type A report involving a hairy, ape-like being inside an illuminated structure. A thorough study of the correlation between these two kinds of reports during 1973 is needed; the activity during that

year could indicate an important trend that should not be overlooked in the future.

The most detailed information on occupants comes from those reports of a witness being abducted and taken aboard a UFO. The key to our understanding of the UFO phenomenon may lie in the study of well documented abduction cases. Six such cases occurred during the 1973 wave, all during October, with 5 of the 6 from the U.S. In Chapters III and IV, I discuss this aspect, comparing the 1973 abduction cases with older, reliable reports of abductions and the other 1973 cases. Remarkable similarities are noted in such categories as E/M effects, extending devices, autos and major highways, height of the entities, groupings, color and texture of uniforms, and eye structure.

Careful correlation and analysis of each report with respect to similar reports and to previous waves are also necessary for an understanding of the phenomenon. Chapters III-IV discuss correlations of the 1973 reports with previous abduction cases and waves. Chapter V, in particular, is a general discussion of UFO waves, utilizing data of T. Bloecher and J. Vallee.

The distribution of these samples with various time units is examined. A comparison of the 1973 U.S. data with Orthotenic lines completes the paper.

#### EARLIER 1973 HUMANOID REPORTS

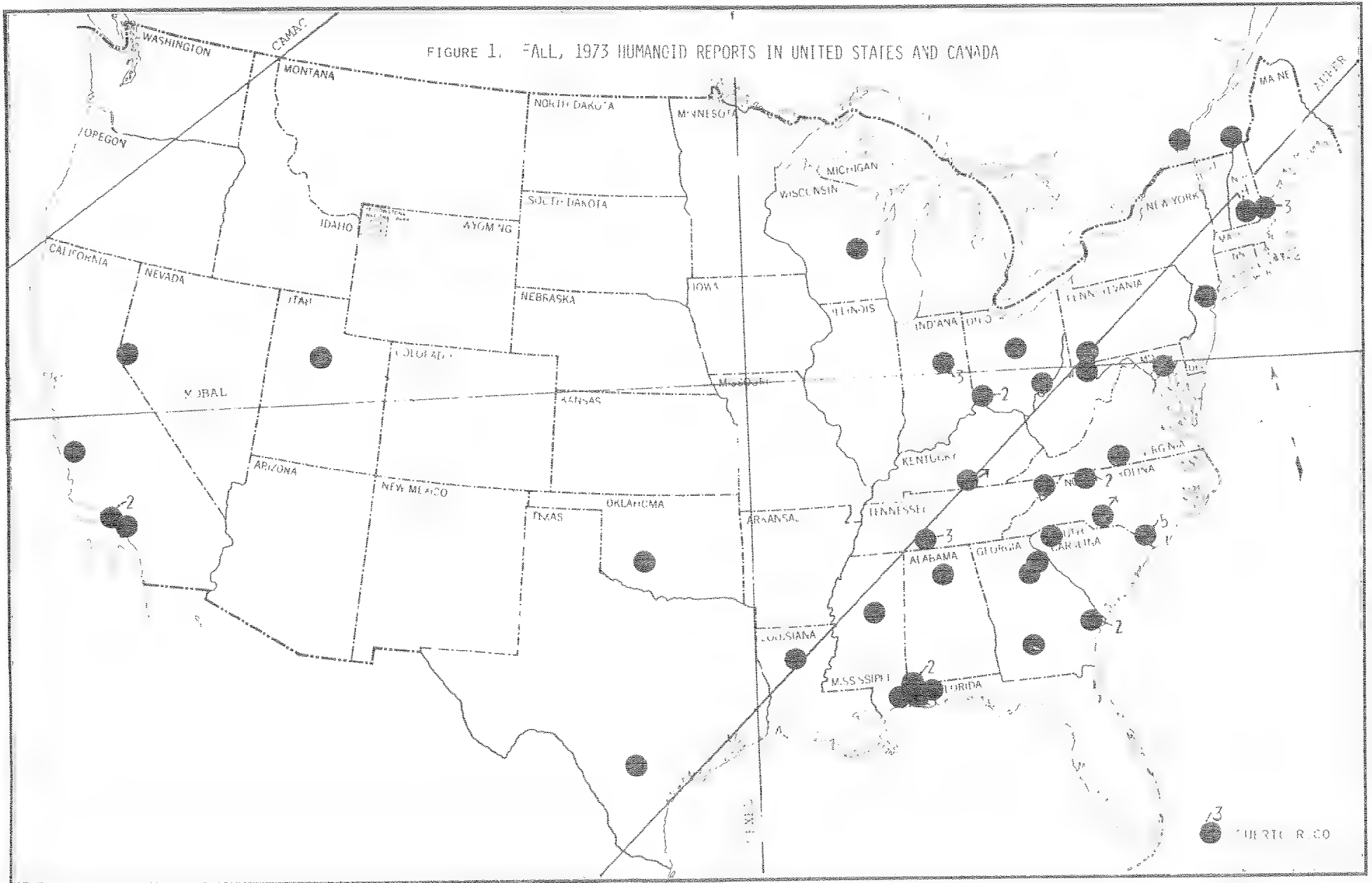
The basic data in an abbreviated format of Table 1 of the nineteen reports known before the wave in 1973 are included in the Appendix. I emphasize, however, that I have made no attempt to collect original references or to guarantee the

completeness of the data before September 1973. Indications are that a more "normal" level of reports prevailed in the months before and after the wave, with more foreign than domestic reports (see Chapter V-B).

#### LOCATION OF REPORTS

The humanoid reports that occurred within the U.S. and Canada are plotted on Figure 1. This represents all but 10 of the humanoid reports that occurred worldwide during the fall of 1973, with the numerals referring to multiple sightings in the same general locations. The lines on the map, known as orthotonic lines, are discussed in Chapter V, Section E.

FIGURE 1. FALL, 1973 HUMANCID REPORTS IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA



BRIDGE FLOW



This section contains the report data in two forms: narrative summaries of the witness' description and a computer-compatible table of the basic data. This division of the report information serves two purposes: first, the essence of the original narrative account is preserved without which much of the "flavor" of the sighting would be lost, and second, the basic information bits that are easily comparable are made computer-accessible.

## NARRATIVE FORM

In these narrative summaries I have attempted to focus on all the essential details of the sightings, in as concise a way as possible, but with the flavor of the original report intact. I have used Vallee's guidelines from Passport to Magonia (5), including as essential data not contained in Table 1 the altitude, size, shape, distance, appearance and behavior of the UFOs, and all reported aspects of the humanoids. Where necessary for brevity, emphasis is placed on the humanoid rather than the UFO. Details of the more widely publicized reports such as Pascagoula, are only briefly presented.

The report number, date and location are repeated as a handy cross reference for Table 1. The term "first hand investigation" means that the information given is taken directly from either the witness' own account or from the first-hand report of an investigator. It is therefore considered to be a reasonable summary of the witness' own account.

A most important part of this study, and one which is too often overlooked by researchers, is documentation. On page 103 is a listing of all major sources of each report that I have been able to locate. My emphasis has been on collecting reports

of first-hand investigations, if possible, by qualified investigators. However, since these are all too often not available, the emphasis then is shifted to collecting local news accounts, which often contain important, primary details subsequently lost or distorted in wire-service stories and other second or third-hand accounts. For each report the listing gives my best-estimate order of priority of the sources. Copies of most of the references are in my files.

## FALL, 1973 HUMANOID REPORTS (NARRATIVE FORM)

Aug 09 Exeter, NH A father and his son were driving along a main highway in the Exeter area when they saw a landed UFO alongside the highway. A humanoid was standing beside it. This was probably in the daytime.

Aug 10 09A Ibagué, Colombia Four grade-school students and a policeman saw four small humanoids beneath a bridge. The beings were only 20 cm tall and disappeared when the witnesses approached. "Traces" were left in mud and later photographed.

Sep (06) 09B between Fenong and Ivy Tanks, Australia The witness was a passenger in a semi-trailer on Route 1 enroute to Perth. She awoke to observe a brightly-lit egg-shaped object on the ground to the left of the road. Walking toward an open door was a normal-sized figure of human appearance; a second occupant was seen seated within the object, through a squarish window, looking upward at something in the vehicle. As the truck passed, the light rapidly faded until, by the time she got the driver to stop, only a single white light was visible. She said she had been awakened by a "voice" just prior to her observation. First hand investigation.

Sep 09 10 Savannah, GA "Ten big, black hairy dogs" emerged from a landed UFO in Laurel Grove Cemetery and ran through the cemetery. The UFO turned out its lights after landing. Several youths made the report.

Sep 18 11 Durham, NH A loud thud was heard by a married couple outside their home between 21:30 and 21:45. The man investigated and found three small, circular glowing spots, greenish in hue, on the ground. He also heard "garbled voices" and electrical noises emanating from the top of a large tree in his yard. The spots were still glowing at 23:30 when he went to bed. Two UFO sightings occurred within 3 mi. of their home, on October 24 and November 8. First hand investigation.

Sep 20 -26 12A-E Sidney, NC A series of reports occurred between September 20 and 26. Though several people reported seeing something, the main witnesses were members of the Williamson family of Sidney. They saw at least one "monster" with large red glowing eyes, gray face, long hair, pointed ears and a hooked nose. It was dressed in a brown shirt and black pants and had a small brown cap on the head. It walked with a limp and one hand was missing. It was said to leave no tracks and to leap 50-60 feet in a single bound. It had a metal medallion on the chest which was said to be used for communication and disappearing.

Late Sep or  
early Oct  
13      Puy-Verday, France      While enroute to work, the witness' motorcycle misfired and stopped as a dazzling bright light appeared on the road ahead. As he approached, he saw it was a luminous ovoid object, with smoke underneath, hovering just above the ground. A "man" suddenly appeared and came up to the witness, putting his left hand on the witness's shoulder and offering "reassuring words." The man was about 2 meters tall and thin, wearing a uniform like aluminum; a large helmet rested on his shoulders with a snorkel-like tube on the right side. His face was "like a human face covered with a nylon stocking" with slitted eyes. He carried something like a pistol in his right hand, pointed at the ground. He asked the witness where he was going; he replied, "To my job." The being then said he must return to the "object" and told the witness not to inspect it too closely. He entered it from beneath, and it rose vertically, with a sound like a swarm of bees, and then moved off horizontally. The motorcycle then started normally. First hand investigation.

Oct  
13A      Uden, Netherlands      A woman arising from bed glanced out a window and clearly saw three "little men" outside of her house. They were tall and were dressed in white outfits like monks' habits, with tight belts around their waists; on their heads they wore cowls with two points that hung on their shoulders. They seemed to be looking for something on the ground by the walkway between her house and a nearby school and had instruments in their hands. They wore wide, blunt shoes. One of the little men looked towards the house and apparently saw the witness "with my nose against the window" for he appeared startled and said something to the other two, unheard by the witness; all three turned at once and moved off quickly "with very small fast steps." Going to another window in the house to see if she could see more, the witness discovered a glowing red, spherical object of 2 or 2.5 meters in diameter at a distance from the house of 35 or 40 meters. She went to wake up her husband; when they looked for the object it had disappeared.

Oct  
13B      Amesbury, MA      A married couple heard a strange, inhuman conversation or "argument" outside their bedroom window late at night. The conversation went on for 10 to 15 minutes; it was loud and similar to a very high-pitched gibberish or babbling. The couple were too afraid to look out. Possible landing traces were found. First hand investigation.



Oct  
13C

between Columbus and Mansfield, OH      While driving after midnight, a man saw a light flashing to his left, then right, then in front. It gained speed and disappeared ahead of his car. He lost consciousness while driving at 70 mph, and regained consciousness driving at 85-90 mph on the same highway. On arrival at his home in Cleveland he discovered a lapse of time he could not account for of 55 minutes to an hour and twenty-five minutes. A series of disturbing psychic experiences had occurred to the witness before and after this time. In late winter of 1974-75 the witness went to a psychologist in an attempt to recall the missing interval.

Under regressive hypnosis the witness saw himself turning off I-71, asking himself "Why am I doing this?" and driving down a dark, narrow tree-lined road, seeing three beings on the road, one with both arms and legs outstretched, forming the silhouette of an X. Two others were closer to his car. He next saw two sets of eyes ahead and a face forming and shimmering on his left. Each set of eyes was projected into his brain and out again. His next impression was of approaching a craft with a door on the upper side. He felt terror but as he passed through the door he felt relief. He next felt himself lying on a table and saw beings with a silvery metallic look. One was bending over looking at his legs. A brightly lighted instrument was brought close to his head, hurting his eyes. Presently he was out of the craft, standing and watching it lift off. It was black, outlined by a shimmering white light. First hand investigation.

Oct 01  
14

Anthony Hill, TN      Three teenagers saw a huge-hairy robot-like creature that walked mechanically with its hands upraised. It had a large round head. An egg-shaped UFO was also seen at the same time. This occurred during a thunderstorm. Imprints were later found.

Oct 04  
15

Simi Valley, CA      A man driving on the Simi Freeway saw a 30 by 50 foot triangular object in a dust cloud near the road, 80-100 feet away and swaying 10 feet above the ground. An 8-foot hose dangled from the bottom. A clear bubble, 3 feet in diameter, swiveled atop the UFO. As he watched, a being crawled around from behind the machine, looked at the witness and scrambled out of sight. The humanoid was of normal stature but wore a silvery wet suit. The bubble began rotating faster and disappeared inside the object, which emitted a whirring noise. A fog enveloped the craft, which then disappeared. An unidentified woman had reported a similar sighting a week before.

Oct 06 St. Mathias, Quebec, Canada Shortly after midnight a married  
15A couple saw bright lights on their property; later in the morning,  
they observed a dome-like "tent" about a third of a mile away; a  
second, smaller object emerged from it and moved across the ground  
to a distance of about 200 feet. Five figures of small stature,  
wearing bright yellow garments and helmets, moved quickly back and  
forth between the two objects for an undisclosed period. When the  
witnesses next looked, all had vanished. Ground traces of various  
descriptions were found at the sight. First hand investigation.

Oct 11 Tanner Williams, AL A three-year old boy reported to his mother  
16 that he had been playing with "some old monster" in the backyard.  
He said it was gray with wrinkled skin and pointed ears. This  
occurred near the Pascagoula abduction in both time and location.

Oct 11 Pascagoula, MI Two fishermen were taken on board a blue, oblong  
17 UFO by three robot-like gray beings who emitted a buzzing sound.  
They had claw-like hands and rounded feet. Pointed noses and ears  
were noticed but no eyes. Their legs seemed locked together and  
they floated over the ground. The men were examined on board by  
a detached eye-like device. After their release, the UFO disappeared  
in an instant. One of the witnesses, Charles Hickson, subsequently  
reported three other incidents, one of which apparently involved the  
same beings. Two involved telepathic communication only and the  
transfer of information that was not to be disclosed. The first of  
these contacts was in December 1973 while Hickson was squirrel hunt-  
ing. First hand investigation.

Oct 15 Omro, WI The witness was awakened sometime after midnight by a  
17A brief, high-pitched sound; the room was lit up with a bright, orange-  
red glow, and he saw three humanoids 4-5 feet tall materialize. They  
had bald heads, grayish-white wrinkled skin and rounded ears. They  
moved mechanically. The witness passed out, then came to on the  
floor, propped against the wall, unable to move. The entities  
were examining him with an oval object that showed the bones of his  
legs when it passed over them. He had a severe headache and passed  
out again as a being reached toward him. He awakened toward dawn  
on the floor. He found lights on in the bedroom and the bed sheets  
folded neatly back. He reported the incident to CUPOC in June,  
1974 after a second curious incident involving his girl friend.  
There are some inconsistencies in the details of the account.  
First hand investigation.

Oct 15 near Berca, TN Awakened by the barking of their dogs, a farm family  
18 saw lights from a UFO in the woods. Then James Cline saw a being with  
a glowing white head cross the road 50 feet away. Claw-like tracks  
were found in the road later, as well as "landing marks" 22 feet  
long by 12 feet wide where the UFO had been.

Oct 16      between Gulfport and Biloxi, MI      A cab driver reported that he was  
19      confronted with a blue, oblong UFO that landed in front of his car  
on Interstate 90. His car stalled and its lights and radio died.  
He heard a tapping on the windshield and saw a crab-claw like thing  
and two shiny spots. The driver reportedly confessed to a hoax, but  
this has not been confirmed.

Oct 16      Burbank, CA      Two children, ages 7 and 4, reported a UFO with a  
20      pointed dome and rays emanating from the bottom. It made a buzzing  
sound. As many as four occupants were mentioned. They invited the  
older boy to look in the object. When the boys' father stepped into  
the back yard minutes after the sighting, the family dog was barking  
furiously. First hand investigation.

Oct 16      Albany, OH      Upon arriving home, the witness saw a "ghost-like" figure  
20A      floating about 50 feet above the ground at 1000 feet distance; it was  
about 4 feet tall and thin, "like a person draped in a close-fitting  
sheet." It was seen only briefly when she noticed a bright white  
object moving about, approaching to within 200 feet before going away.  
It was about 20 feet in diameter and about 25-30 feet off the ground.  
Later, she saw a "little blue-green thing" about 2½ feet tall and  
with a face with "spiky things at the tops and the sides of the head"  
look in an open door; it had stumpy arms (she saw no legs), and quickly  
disappeared from sight. UFO sightings occurred about the same time in  
nearby Athens and elsewhere. First hand investigation.

Oct 16-17      Lehi, UT      A woman was abducted from her home, as well as possibly  
20B      three of her children and a neighbor boy, and given a medical examina-  
tion on board a craft. Carrying a "machine" of some sort, three  
beings lifted the woman from a couch and carried her by the arms.  
Her next memory was of a big, bright room with lots of "lights and  
buttons" and glass tubes containing liquid. She observed four or  
five humanoids on the craft and at least two human beings. The  
humanoids did not communicate with her, were coldly efficient, and  
made her feel like a guinea pig. They were 4-5 feet tall, with head  
coverings (helmets?), no noses, long fishlike mouths, orange hands  
(gloves?) with two or three big claws or fingers that opened "like  
a clasp." They had large oval eyes that wrapped around the side of  
the head. The pupils were big, black and round and moved a lot.  
Their suits were a fluorescent "silvery and blue" (the three beings  
in her home were described as wearing shiny, bright white uniforms).  
During the exam she was hooked up to a machine, probed with needles,  
given a blood pressure test and a gynecological exam. The beings  
were able to read her mind. One of the humans was bald, about 55,  
and talked with her and helped during the exam. They gave her a  
shot to make her forget, then carried her (floating?) out a door to  
be reunited with her children. The incident took 45 minutes to an  
hour. First hand investigation.

Oct 17      Pikesville, MD      A woman was awakened by a sound like an explosion.  
20C      She heard a loud humming, walked out onto the front porch and saw a  
red, transparent oblong object, 15 feet long and 6-8 feet high. On  
top was a bubble. Inside she saw a human figure standing up. First  
hand investigation.

Oct 17 near Wayne, NJ Two men, driving on Route 23 to New York City from  
20D work, saw a large, round, silver craft hover over a field, then  
land. They stopped and got out of the car as the object descended,  
then the driver got scared and drove off. The other man conversed  
with seven beings (four men and three women), who got out of the  
UFO. The witness' credibility was questioned.

Oct 17 Watauga, TN A circular, copper-colored UFO hovered just off the  
21 ground while a 6 foot being reached out of a doorway and tried to  
grab two children. It had two claw-like hands and blinking eyes.  
At least six other reports of UFOs came from the same area on the  
same day.

Oct 17 Falkville, AL Police Chief Jeff Greenlaw photographed a 3½ foot  
22 being in a silvery suit after investigating a reported UFO landing.  
The Chief stopped his car in the road and the thing moved slowly  
like a robot toward the car. When 10 feet away it turned and began  
running. The Chief pursued in the car, but the being accelerated  
and disappeared when the car spun off the road. "He was running in  
a very odd manner, from side to side, arms down to his sides, and  
it looked as if he had springs under his feet to propel him. He  
could take 10 feet . . . at one step." First hand investigation.

Oct 17 near Danielsville, GA A silver, oval-shaped object landed on U.S. Route  
23 300 feet ahead of Paul Brown's car, forcing him to make a panic stop.  
Two small 4-4½ foot beings clad in silver suits and white gloves  
appeared underneath the UFO. They had reddish faces and white hair.  
Brown stepped halfway out of his car with a gun in his hand. The  
beings turned and reentered the craft, which took off with a whooshing  
sound. Brown fired several shots at it with no apparent effect.

Oct 17 near Loxley, AL Clarence Patterson and his pickup truck were sucked  
24 up into a huge, cigar-shaped object with a green light. He was pulled  
out of the truck by about six robot-like beings who seemed to read  
his mind. The next thing he remembered, he was back on the highway  
going about 90 mph in the truck. He may have been on board for up  
to 30 minutes. A sulphury smell was noted during the sighting.  
First hand investigation.

Oct 17 near Eupora, MS A 50-foot wide UFO hovered 2-3 feet above Highway 82 at  
25 twilight, seemingly suspended on a "beam of light." The primary  
witness' car lights went out and the engine died when it was 100  
yards from the craft. Another car stopped just behind him. A second  
UFO hovered about 60 feet above the first, illuminating it with a  
light. Both craft were similar, like inverted cups, and had greenish-  
blue flashing lights. A catfish-like creature came out from the top  
of the lower UFO, holding onto a handrail. It had gray, fish-like  
skin, a wide mouth, one glowing eye, flipper-like feet and webbing  
between the legs like a "flying squirrel." It had feather-like objects  
on its back which opened and closed when it moved.



Oct 18 near Chatham, VA Two youths were chased by a white "thing" 3-4  
26 feet tall on White Oak Mountain. The thing had a shimmering body, large head with no eyes and ran sideways. A green, hazy cloud was seen moving away. Several other reports of objects were made in the area.

Oct 18 near Savannah, GA A tiny silver being was seen standing beside  
27 U.S. Rt. 17. A line of autos slowed down to observe the humanoid, but no one left his car.

Oct 19 near Ashburn, GA A woman was driving on Interstate 75 when her  
28 engine, power brakes and steering quit. No UFO was seen, but a small, metallic man appeared after she had pulled the car to the roadside. It had a bubble-dome head with rectangular eye openings. The head moved like a robot. From the elbows down, the arms were narrow and wrinkled, like a chicken's legs. It moved around the car, then was gone. Afterwards she found the engine billowing smoke and the hood intensely hot.

Oct 19 Copeland, NC A farm couple encountered a blue, oval UFO hovering  
29 near their mobile home. Then they saw a 3-foot humanoid in a gold metallic coverall. Their dog fled the area to return the next day.

Oct 19 Goshen, OH As a farmer was walking his dogs in a field, they  
29A began to balk and bark. Further ahead he saw a landed, round UFO, 40-50 feet in diameter, with white and blue lights around it. From the object's illumination, he could see a ladder and two beings standing beside it. They were human-like, about 6 feet tall. When they saw the witness and his dogs, they got into the UFO, which rose slowly with a low humming noise and then took off at high speed. First hand investigation.

Oct 19 Draguignan, France Four youths in two cars drove up a small  
30 mountain (le Malmont) to investigate the sighting of an orange-yellow UFO seen earlier by a friend and his girl. No UFO was seen, but a diffuse white glow silhouetted a being approaching the group. Later two of the witnesses saw three entities pursuing their slowly retreating car. The entities were wearing one-piece suits with a waist-high red light. The head or helmet was square with luminous, rectangular eye slots. One of them wore a gas-mask with a veil covering the face. Their gait was slow and mechanical. Meanwhile, in the other car, the other two witnesses twice saw two sets of "red legs" crossing the road and later their car was swung sideways across the road, then back again. Other effects included heat, a smell of burnt insulation tape, the beings conversing with modulated whistles, one of the cars being shaken while parked, a powerful white light beam and E/M effects on both cars. No traces were found. First hand investigation.

Oct 20 Athens, GA Mars Walker, a student at the University of Georgia,  
31 observed a vague, purple shape about 50 yards from the house. From it came a being with tentacle-like protrusions about the head and hands of three or four fingers. It had several odd objects that it wore on a belt, and appeared to take readings with them. The being completely ignored the witness during the 30 minute period. It was bathed in a green light from the UFO. Eventually it was "taken back up into the vessel."

Oct 20-21 El Yunque Mountain, P.R. Nine people, including four high school  
31A students, spent a night on El Yunque Mountain (at about 3000 feet) to look for UFOs. About midnight they heard sounds and Heriberto Ramos and Efrain Arroyo moved down the slope where they saw four beings on the path. One of the entities had a "little machine in his hands" with lights on it. When a flashlight was shone on the beings, they moved away. They were as close as 15-20 feet, and were 5-6 feet tall with long arms, big eyes, pointed noses and pointed ears. They made easy, leaping movements. Two sizes of footprints and broken branches were discovered in the morning. Subsequent phenomena occurred, including nightmares.

Oct 21 Covedale, OH A woman observed a gray "ape-like" creature near some  
32 bright lights. The being was completely surrounded by a bell jar-shaped area of light. No facial features could be discerned. Ground traces from the UFO were later found. First hand investigation.

Oct 22 Hartford City, IN The first of a series of three independent  
33 observations of two silver-suited, 4 foot humanoids in this area. While driving home, Mrs. Debbie Carne saw them slowly cross the road in front of her. As she drove past them on the roadside, they made a loud noise and raised their arms as if to scare her.

Oct 22 Hartford City, IN About 15 minutes after the above encounter, the  
34 Donathans saw the same or a similar pair of beings on the road. They were described as bright silver, straight in form with no features noticed except for box-like feet. The pair moved in a clumsy, flopping manner as they tried to get off the road ahead of the approaching car. Mr. Donathan described this as a dancing effect. The next day imprints were found in the field where the beings had been last seen. First hand investigation.

Oct 23 Hartford City, IN Gary Flatter got the best view of the creatures.  
35 About two hours after investigating the Donathan story, he was searching for the beings when he came across a line of small mammals crossing the road. Then he noticed a "high frequency" sound and spotted apparently the same pair of beings in a plowed field 75 feet away. After a while he turned his truck's spotlight on them; they turned their whole bodies toward him forcing him to turn off his light because the glare from their suits was so great. They had egg-shaped heads, with what looked like gas masks with noses running down to their chests. Their feet were square with a heel and seemed to provide motive power for slow jumping actions. On the final jump, they flew off "like a helicopter in feet down position." First hand investigation.

Oct 23 near Russell Springs, KY A woman saw two 3 foot tall beings in  
36 her carport who walked around the side of the house and entered a  
craft sitting on the ground, which then rose over the house and  
disappeared. The men were reddish and walked as if on tip toes.  
The ground was disturbed where the craft had been sitting.

Oct 24 near Dobson, NC David Simpson's car engine stopped and the head-  
37 lights went out when an oval UFO, 12 feet wide by 8 feet high,  
landed near the car. A humanoid with eyes "like balls of fire"  
peered through his window. Afterwards the car's engine and lights  
came back on without his having to touch the ignition switch.

Oct 25 Buena Park, CA One of a complex series of alleged contacts, mys-  
37A terious lights and automatic writing involving Brian Scott. The  
first contact was on Oct. 12, 1959. The next, on Mar. 14, 1971,  
involved an apparent abduction and return along with a possible  
other man. On March 21, 1973, he repeated his 1971 Arizona expe-  
rience which had involved a 9 foot being and a short, squat one  
called "the Host." On Oct. 25 Scott saw an object with blinking  
lights on the bottom surrounded by haze. He drove to his home to  
get someone else to see it and returned with his teen-aged baby-  
sitter. They both felt as if their minds had been lifted up to  
the craft, bathed in green light and returned. Scott saw short  
humanoids, but felt that this vague encounter was unplanned, and  
with different humanoids than in his earlier experiences. A period  
of an hour and a half could not be accounted for. Preliminary in-  
terviews have raised questions about the witness' credibility,  
though events of a psychic nature continue to occur to him and to  
members of his family. First hand investigation.

Oct 25-26 near Uniontown, PA This complex report spanned about seven hours  
38 during the night. The main report involved a young farmer and two  
youths who advanced on a bright white domed object about 100 feet  
in diameter sitting in a field. The UFO made a lawn-mower like  
sound. Two creatures, 7 and 8 feet tall, were moving along a fence  
about 75 feet away from the trio (they were 240 feet from the UFO).  
They both had long, dark gray hair and greenish-yellow eyes. Their  
arms hung almost to the ground. They seemed to communicate with  
whining sounds. Rifle shots were fired at the larger one, whereupon  
it moved its right hand up and the UFO disappeared and the noise  
stopped. The creatures slowly walked back towards the woods.  
Later a state trooper and a UFO investigating group noticed some  
strange effects, especially with the farmer, but no more sightings  
occurred. A strong definite odor was present at times and animals  
were affected. The farmer's auto headlights dimmed as he approached  
the UFO during the initial encounter. First hand investigation.

Oct 26 near Terra Alta, WV The Kingwood, WV, police and two fire tower  
38A observers watched a light cavort over Caddell Mountain for hours.  
Willard Zinn, a policeman from Terra Alta, was driving home via a  
mountain road when he encountered a 4 foot, brown or green creature  
with long, fuzzy hair that darted across the road in front of his car.  
Zinn skidded into a ditch. The two fire observers joined him and all  
three saw a very bright, silent, reddish-white light whiz overhead at  
tree top level. First hand investigation.

- Oct 28 near Bahia Blanca, Argentina A truck driver was abducted by two  
39 men and a woman, all about 5 feet tall, with tight-fitting gray coveralls and long yellow gloves and boots. They had high foreheads and slanted eyes. They spoke among themselves in a buzzing sound, but to the witness when he was awoken with a radio. The UFO was shaped like a yellow plane and had a yellow light inside. Reportedly he observed lines from the UFO touching power lines and a lake. Ilanca suffered from amnesia, nightmares and extreme anxiety for weeks afterwards. He claims to have a message from the beings which he can't divulge. He was on board 40-50 minutes. First hand investigation.
- Oct 28 Reno, NV During the early morning hours, the witness went to the  
39A window and saw three "very large" saucer-shaped objects hovering across the street. A "ground crew" of 11-12 figures, wearing dully glowing "cube-type" uniforms, were milling around, as if in search of something. A very low-pitched rum was heard, but no barking by the witness's dogs, or others in the neighborhood. When two of the "men" approached her driveway, the witness took alarm and returned to bed, where she fell asleep immediately. There was no confirmation of anything unusual from any of her neighbors, and no traces were found. First hand investigation.
- Oct 31 Shores Community, TN One of a series of reports by David Swanner  
39B of anthropoids, "UFO landings and contacts. The first, a landing report, occurred on September 31 while Swanner was alone in a deer stand in the afternoon. A white, glowing ball hovered close to the ground 20-30 feet away. Three polished legs extended to form a tripod and the "UFO" settled to the ground. The object was 7-10 feet in diameter. A ramp was let down to the ground; but the ramp closed, the "legs snapped up" and the "UFO" rose and disappeared when Swanner made a noise. As he walked to the spot, his lungs hurt from breathing a white vapor left behind and he could feel heat. The landing gear left visible tracks. On October 11 he encountered three anthropoids while driving to work at 5:30 a.m. They were hairy, had flat noses, large foreheads, pointed ears, and they left 3-toed tracks. This anthropoid report is included because of a nearby UFO report the same night. There were many sightings of anthropoids and UFOs in the Tennessee Valley during the fall period. On November 21 Swanner and his daughter saw another smelly anthropoid near his home. In early 1974 (January 17, February 4 and February 9) Swanner became a "contactee" with reports of communication with humanoids and even a ride in a UFO.
- Nov 1 near Goffstown, NH The first of a series of humanoid encounters in  
40 this area. Mrs. Florence Dow heard a thump on her front piazza, and saw a motionless figure wearing an old black coat with a wide-brimmed hat pulled down over the face. The face appeared to be covered with masking tape. The figure walked to her with a gloved hand. First hand investigation.

Nov 02      Goffstown, NH      Mrs. Lyndia Morel encountered a yellow-orange globe  
41      in front of her car late at night. It had a honeycomb design  
except for an oval window through which she saw the upper part of  
a figure. The head was grayish, the body darker. The skin was  
wrinkled, the eyes large, dark, egg-shaped and slanted. She felt  
drawn to the UFO but dashed to a nearby house to escape. She may  
have had telepathic communication. There is a period of possible  
missing time. First hand investigation.

Nov 02      Pina, P.R.      Witnesses in this town saw an oval UFO that "flew very  
41A      low, almost silently, with a silver phosphorescence. Its pilot  
seemed human and he waved and made signs; he wore a helmet and  
eyeglasses of a strange kind." The UFO "stayed in the air for a  
few minutes, as if it were about to land, but it gave an abrupt  
turn to the right and went off . . ." A "warm powder, rather like  
ash" was found on the ground. That night a youth in the nearby  
town of Quebrada Cruz saw a UFO with 2 antennae.

Early Nov      Weare, NH      A teenage boy heard a tapping at his grandmother's front  
42      door, then saw a white ghost-like being in the yard. No UFO was  
seen and the date is uncertain.

Nov 04      Goffstown, NH      Rex Snow and his wife were awakened by a brushing  
43      sound against their house. Rex observed two self-luminous, silver-  
suited beings about 4½-5 feet tall, 60 feet away in the back yard.  
They had oversized pointed ears, dark, egg-shaped eyeholes and large  
noses all encased in the silver coverall. They had on silver boots  
with upturned toes. One humanoid held a flashlight-like object  
while the other picked up things from the ground and put them in a  
silver bag. Their movements were slow but deliberate. The family  
dog, trained as a guard dog, was ordered to attack them but halted  
when 30 feet away, made some lunges at them then walked back and  
lay down whining on the kitchen floor. Rex had observed a silver  
saucer-shaped UFO about 5 hours earlier that night. First hand  
investigation.

Nov 07      between Winnfield and Sikes, LA      A woman driving home on a foggy  
44      night encountered a 3-foot tall humanoid at the Beech Creek Bridge.  
It had a large oval head with deep red eyes that seemed to attract  
her. The body was silvery with arms that seemed split below the  
elbow. No UFO was seen.

Nov 11      Greenville, SC      A 3-foot being dressed in a light brown coverall  
45      got into a cab and told the driver to take him to Greasy Corners,  
a local intersection. The head was featureless except for goggles  
or large eyes. It had on gloves and gold boots with gold buttons  
on the chest. The being paid for the fare with a dollar bill which  
had the green side colored yellow. First hand investigation.

Nov (14) near Poteet, TX A man encountered a UFO about 2 miles east of  
46 Poteet on FM 1470. It hovered low over the road and tall, humanoid figures were visible behind a window. Though the witness did not stop, some liquid dripped from the UFO and damaged the paint on the hood of his car. Highway Patrol officers saw the damage and took samples of the residue of ashes.

Nov 16 Istrana AB, Italy A sentry was climbing down from his lookout  
46A post on the perimeter of the base (30 km northwest of Venice) when he saw, in a field close by, two beings dressed entirely in white and no more than 4½ feet in height. Near a hedge was a small craft, also white. The beings boarded the machine and departed in total silence. The sentry coming on duty also observed the departure and marks were found on the ground later. The matter was investigated by the military and classified "top secret."

Nov (17) Mobile, AL A security guard observed a very bright, yellow,  
46B "translucent" craft 50-100 feet out over Mobile Bay and 300 feet from the witness. The UFO was just ½ foot above the water, silent, 5 by 5 feet in size (this may have been just the illuminated portion of a larger object). It "jerked back and forth like a hummingbird." He observed four silhouetted figures who also jerked about in a corridor inside the object. A week earlier the witness had seen a blue light and observed an object every night for two weeks. In December 1973 he developed physical problems and died 18 months later. First hand investigation.

Nov (20) Martina Franca, Italy Two youths, 16 and 17, told police they had  
46C seen a ball of fire land near the railroad station. The glow went out, and they then saw something "approximately human" but globular in shape, with two eyes in a white face, and little red and yellow lights on its head. Frightened, they hid behind a wall but the entity followed them there; they pelted it with stones and ran to the police station.

Nov 19 near Sidrolandia, Brazil Farmer João Rodriques Terra and his  
46D farmhand Djalma da Silva Faques were driving to the farmer's house (Cavara Farm, about 10 km from Sidrolandia). They observed a strange, low, white cloud, and then a bright orange, oval object 12 m in diameter, 1 m above the ground and 50 m away. It had a cap on top and bottom. The surface was shiny and metallic with a luminous fan-shaped beam directed from the top upwards. The object continuously changed colors. They had trouble starting their pick-up truck, then could only creep along as the UFO paced them 30 m away for ten minutes. Faques, the passenger, observed the object closely and could clearly see a small human figure inside. The truck functioned normally after the object sped away, but its new battery failed three days later and could not be recharged. First-hand investigation.

Nov 21 or 22 Puerto Rico      A secretary-receptionist had a visitor whom she considered to be of unearthly origin. This is also reported as a "...conversation with human with strange behavior." by Stendek.

46E

Nov 22      Joliette, Quebec, Canada      A woman saw a 4-foot being with a round head standing outside her kitchen window, about 9 feet away. It had two large glowing eyes and a sort of flaming halo about the head. No neck, mouth or nose were noticed. A cat and dog exhibited peculiar behavior. First hand investigation.

47

Late Nov      near Albemarle, NC      A hunter observed a landed UFO 50 yards away during the day. It was "like two inverted saucers" about 15-20 feet in diameter and "silvery with black scratch marks on it." Two beings were nearby collecting ground samples. The hunter remained hidden until the entities boarded the UFO. He left before the object did, but no traces were found when he returned.

47A

Dec 05      near Carnegie, OK      Three men in a car saw a being with flashing lights on him, which approached the car. It wore red pants and a welder's-type mask. Another man reported seeing the being and a glowing white light down a side road.

48

Dec 14      near San Ardo, CA      Two young men saw a spherical object emitting a red beam from a cone-shaped appendage. The beam kicked up dirt on the ground. Later they saw two 6-foot tall cylindrical, aluminum-colored shapes about 50 feet away. The beings were near an area of ground glowing from the beam. The surface of the beings was crinkly with a square top. They were moving their arms about the waist area. First hand investigation.

49

Mid-Dec      Vilvorde, Belgium      Upon arising to go to the bathroom, the 28-year old witness observed from his kitchen window a small figure in the enclosed courtyard behind his house. The entity wore a close-fitting, luminous green coverall and had a clear spherical helmet over his head, which was attached by a tube to a backpack. He was using an implement similar to a mine detector to examine brickbats in the courtyard. When the witness played his flashlight on the scene, the being turned toward the window and held up one hand, displaying the V-sign with two fingers. The head was dark except for two brightly luminous eyes, over which were seen eyelids that blinked by lowering over the luminous iris. The entity then turned toward the wall enclosing the yard and walked up the sides stiff-leggedly, at right angles, clearing the top and disappearing from view on the far side. Several minutes later, a disc with flashing colored lights and a transparent dome on top, rose from the other side of the wall. Inside the dome the witness could see the little being; it rose vertically slowly, rocked back and forth and then shot off into the sky at high speed. The witness had had one other observation four months earlier, with others, on the Belgian seaside; and four months later he, his wife and others saw still another object as they drove to Brussels. First hand investigation.

50

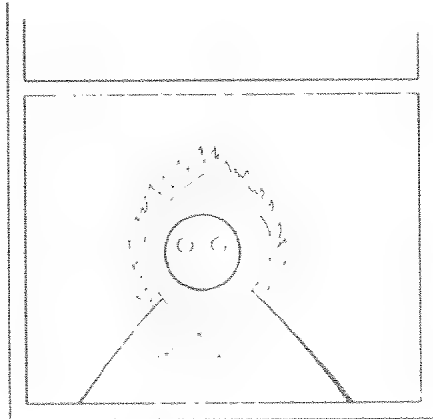


## COMPUTER-COMPATIBLE FORM

The basic data for each of the fall, 1973 humanoid reports is contained in Table 1, which appears at the end of this section. This listing is similar to the format of UFOCAT, the computerized listing of UFO reports by Dr. David Saunders. The reader is referred to The UFOCAT Codebook (6) for a detailed description of Saunders's categories. My listing differs from UFOCAT in being more understandable for the general reader and containing categories unique to humanoid reports.

Some comments are necessary for certain aspects of this list which may be unfamiliar to the reader. These items are included as an initial attempt at designing a computerized system for assessing only humanoid reports, as opposed to more general schemes such as UFOCAT which deal with larger categories of UFO reports. Humanoid reports, if taken at face value, represent the most bizarre and unbelievable aspect of the whole UFO phenomenon. However, just as we should be willing to accept (or at least not reject) any well documented UFO report by a reliable witness, we must also be ready to accept equally good reports of the observation of UFO occupants even though they may have a very high degree of Strangeness. And even casual analyses of this type of report indicate recurrent patterns, as with the more acceptable non-occupant UFO report (see, for example, Vallee's study of humanoid reports before 1961, in (7)).

# KEY TO TABLE 1



-24-

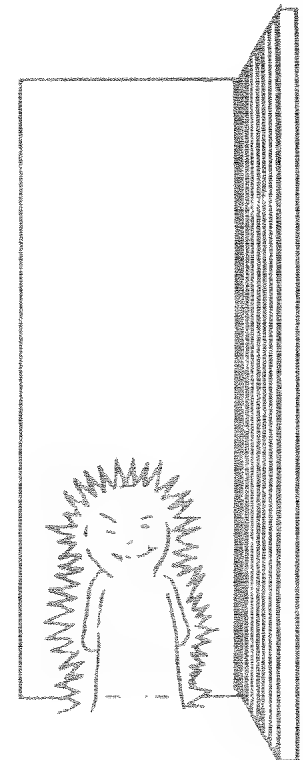
In Table 1 there are 20 categories. Column 1 is the Report Number. Since the first edition, many new reports have been added. The original numbering sequence of the first edition has been preserved, with letters added to indicate new reports. This type of system constitutes a readily expandable file.

The calendar date and the local time on a 24-hour clock are the next two columns. If no exact time is available, an approximate period is used, as indicated in the abbreviation code found at the end of the Table.

The locale fields extend from Columns 4 through 7. The Place Name indicates the nearest town or city to the sighting location. If the report obviously did not occur within the town boundaries, then "nr" for near or "bet" for between prefixes the town name. Column 5 is the state if the report is domestic or the country if it is foreign to the U.S. Column 6 gives the county, if domestic, or the equivalent political subdivision, such as province, if foreign. The column labeled "Witness Vicinity" is used to indicate more precisely the location of the witness; the local proper name of a feature is used where known.

Column 8 provides the surname of the primary witness(es). If the name is known to this researcher, but confidential, the first letter of the last name is given followed by (conf.). If the name is known to only the original investigator and not by me, just (conf.) appears. If the name is unknown (usually an uninvestigated report) "anon" is used for anonymous.

47 Nov. 22, Joliette,  
Que., Canada



20A Oct 16, Albany, OH

# ASSOCIATION OF THE UFO AND HUMANOID

## Column 13

Columns 9 through 12 are indicators of the reliability of the report. Column 20 is a double digit weighting system based on a method of dividing the report into two independent parts, the reliability of the witness and report itself, and the accuracy of the subsequent investigation(s) of that report. The numbers are my own assessment of those elements based on the data available at the time of this publication. The system used here is negative; in each category the points are subtracted from 10 for negative aspects.

For the Report, these include such factors as whether the witness is alone, is very young or very old, or unreliable, or whether there is insufficient data, etc. For the Investigation such factors as the number of investigations, the quality of the investigation, the experience of the investigator and the "nth-handedness" of the report (including translations) are taken into account. Blanks appear in the listing for those cases where not enough data is available for a reasonable assessment of the report. Typically these are cases where the only data available is a news account, which is usually brief, often inaccurate and cannot be considered a "first hand investigation."

The next four columns elucidate the kind of humanoid report we are dealing with. Column 16 is a letter code adapted from Bloecher (7) which gives the degree of association between the UFO and the humanoid according to the following key. The earlier the letter, the clearer is the association between the UFO and the humanoid; if several humanoids or UFOs are observed by the same witness, the earliest letter is used.

- TYPE A Humanoid is observed only inside the UFO (the true "occupant" report).
- TYPE B Humanoid is observed entering or leaving a UFO.
- TYPE C "Inferred" association: humanoid is observed in the immediate area of a UFO sighting, but is not actually observed entering or leaving the object.
- TYPE D "Circumstantial" association: humanoid is observed during period of general UFO activity, but no object is actually reported by the witness of the humanoid.
- TYPE E No association can be established between the humanoid and UFO activity.
- TYPE F Special case where no humanoid or UFO is physically involved, but intelligible information is conveyed by means of telepathy, voice or psychic experience.

Columns 17-19 describe salient elements of each report by use of key words as an aid in flagging certain characteristics for cross-correlation. Column 17 gives the primary elements of the report, Column 18 lists the physical effects of the UFO and/or humanoids on the witness and the surroundings, and Column 19 gives observations about the humanoids that seem to be recurring features. This scheme obviously involves subjective considerations but is included as an attempt at achieving a more objective classification. The key words are defined on the following page.

# DEFINITION OF KEY WORDS

## PRIMARY ELEMENTS - Column 17

|       |   |
|-------|---|
| NUFO  | No UFO seen by the witness in the vicinity of the humanoid.   |
| ANTH  | Being is more anthropoid (ape-like) than humanoid. These are also known as 'creature' or 'monster' reports.   |
| W-ABD | The witness is abducted.<br>These cases often involve communication.  |
| A-ABD | A possible attempted abduction.   |
| COMM  | Some sort of communication with the witness is attempted. It can be either intelligible or unintelligible to the witness, and may or may not involve a response by him. |
| MASS  | Mass displacement. Usually means a car or truck is displaced or transported by the UFO.   |
| LONG  | The sighting is long in duration (for my purposes, app. 15 minutes).  |
| VEH   | The witness is in or near his vehicle during the sighting.  |
| HOAX? | The report is a possible hoax. Probable hoaxes are excluded from the sample.  |
| HYP   | Information obtained under hypnosis.  |

## PHYSICAL EFFECTS - Column 18

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| E/M | Electromagnetic effects (usually on machinery) are noticed. |
|-----|---|

## PHYSICAL EFFECTS - Column 18 (Con't.)

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| ANIM  | Effects on animals are noticed.                                      |
| FOOT  | Footprints are left by the humanoid.                                 |
| ARTF  | An artifact is left behind.  |
| CND   | Other ground effects are left by either the UFO or humanoid or both. |
| INJ   | The witness receives a physical injury from the encounter.           |
| PHYS  | The witness has some physiological after-effects.                    |
| MEM   | The witness experiences a memory lapse or loss of time.              |
| PHOTO | One or more photographs of the UFO or humanoid are taken.            |

## HUMANOID FEATURES - Column 19

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| ROBOT | Humanoid has robot-like features (slow walk, jerky movements, etc.). |
| FLY   | The humanoid is described as flying.                                 |
| FLOAT | The humanoid is described as floating.                               |
| BEAM  | The humanoid or UFO uses a light beam during the sighting.           |
| INSTR | The humanoid uses an instrument of some kind during the encounter.   |

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

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7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

[illegible]











### III. THE ABDUCTION CASES

A paradoxical situation exists in the whole UFO problem area: we have too many sightings, not too few: yet we are far from a solution. We are, frankly, embarrassed by our riches.

J. Allen Hynek (10)

This quote applies in spades to the humanoid aspect of the UFO phenomenon. Although the total number of such reports represents a fraction of the totality of UFO reports, the total amount of data per humanoid report, expressed as the number of information bits, is usually large. Compounding the problem is the apparently wide variety of the reports, especially describing the humanoid itself. It is this lack of obvious correlation which has caused many a good researcher to throw up his hands in despair at reports of humanoids. In this section I look anew at this problem, cross-correlating some key elements of this wave with past humanoid reports.

#### A. General Discussion

1973 had an unprecedented number of 8 reported abductions of witnesses by humanoid beings. Even more remarkable was the fact that 6 of these occurred during the Fall wave and all 6 were during the month of October, the peak month of the wave! All 6 bore some striking similarities, including physical examinations of the witnesses, with one another and with older cases. Five of the 6 occurred in the United States. These facts, taken at face value, imply that a systematic study of a human population sample and of a limited geographic area was made during the fall of 1973.

Furthermore, it would appear that this type of bold behavior by the UFO entities is becoming more common. I have recorded fifty abduction cases dating back to 1942, and half again as many which I call "possible abductions," i.e., the witness does not recall being abducted, but a period of missing time or memory loss is involved (10). Over half of the abduction cases, and most of the possible abductions, have occurred during the seventies. Although the recognition of potential abduction cases and the use of regressive hypnosis to recover potentially repressed information from UFO witnesses has only recently become a standard procedure, it seems that this type of encounter is on the increase and may signal a new phase of the UFO phenomenon.

I should emphasize that abduction cases are not necessarily also contactee cases. The controversial contactee case involves some form of intelligible, two-way communication between the witness and the humanoids. Abduction of the witness does not always occur. Similarly, abductions do not always involve intelligible communication; the Pascagoula incident is a good case in point.\* More of our research efforts should be directed toward the abduction cases. The witness is taken on board a craft and is with the alleged "aliens" for prolonged periods of time. If these cases are true, then a study of them will give us the best data on the nature of our visitors.

For the sake of completeness I chose to subdivide the abduction and contactee cases into two categories. The first involves those where the witness typically had repeated visitations, was given messages bearing philosophical and evangelical

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\* However, both Hickson and Parker have reported subsequent visitations with their clawed aliens with messages being transferred (11).

content, and sought publicity and financial gain from the experience. All others involving intelligible communication but without the above attributes fall into the second category. The former type is an anathema to conservative researchers; but once again if we accept well-documented, reliable abduction and contactee stories of the second type, then we must at least allow the possibility that some of the Adamski-type stories could be true (but possibly garbled by overzealous witnesses!).

In my search of the literature of abduction cases I have found three older ones which seem to have stood the test of time as well-documented reports from credible witnesses. These are Villas-Boas (1957), the Hills (1961) and Shirmer (1967). These three cases and the 1973 abduction reports are presented in Table 2 with some essential data. This is not to say that such "classic" older cases as da Silva (5/4/69) or the Silveira incidents at Itaperuna, Brazil, in 1971, or recent fascinating cases as Higdon (10/25/74) or Diaz (1/5/75) are not important. I have chosen the three above because they are representative of very well-documented cases and the credibility of the witnesses is now accepted by nearly all researchers after independent investigations.

Five of the cases in Table 2 involved initial memory losses by the witnesses covering the period of the alleged abduction. Subsequent interviews under hypnosis "recovered" this period of lost time. The Hill case was the first of this "class" of humanoid reports; the Shirmer, Llanca, Ohio and Utah cases bear many remarkable similarities to each other and to the Hills' story, as we shall see.

The Patterson account is a very interesting case involving mass displacement, but the witness has been unable (though

apparently willing) to give many details (12). The Ohio case is still under investigation and as of this writing we lack many details (13).

In the following sections I examine how the data from the cases in Table 2 correlate with each other, with the other 1973 reports and with some selected older reports.

TABLE 2

1973

RPT.

NO.

NAME

LOCATION

DATE

TIME

NO.  
WIT.NO.  
HUM.

HGT.

VEHICLE

|               |                                  |          |       |   |   |      |         |
|---------------|----------------------------------|----------|-------|---|---|------|---------|
| A.Villas-Boas | nr Sao Francisco deSales, Brazil | 10/15/57 | 1:00a | 1 | 5 | 5-6' | Tractor |
|---------------|----------------------------------|----------|-------|---|---|------|---------|

|           |                    |         |        |   |   |    |      |
|-----------|--------------------|---------|--------|---|---|----|------|
| The Hills | nr Indian Head, NH | 9/19/61 | 11-12p | 2 | 6 | 5' | Auto |
|-----------|--------------------|---------|--------|---|---|----|------|

|            |             |          |       |   |     |       |      |
|------------|-------------|----------|-------|---|-----|-------|------|
| H. Shirmer | Ashland, NB | 12/03/67 | 2:30a | 1 | (4) | 4½-5' | Auto |
|------------|-------------|----------|-------|---|-----|-------|------|

1973 Cases

|     |            |                                |       |            |   |    |    |      |
|-----|------------|--------------------------------|-------|------------|---|----|----|------|
| 13C | V. (conf.) | bet Columbus and Mansfield, OH | 10/73 | after mdt. | 1 | 3+ | 5' | Auto |
|-----|------------|--------------------------------|-------|------------|---|----|----|------|

|    |                         |                |          |       |   |   |    |     |
|----|-------------------------|----------------|----------|-------|---|---|----|-----|
| 17 | C. Hickson<br>C. Parker | Pascagoula, MS | 10/11/73 | 9:00p | 2 | 3 | 5' | --- |
|----|-------------------------|----------------|----------|-------|---|---|----|-----|

|     |            |          |             |        |   |     |     |     |
|-----|------------|----------|-------------|--------|---|-----|-----|-----|
| 20B | R. (conf.) | Lehi, UT | 10/16-17/73 | 11-12p | 5 | 5-6 | 4½' | --- |
|-----|------------|----------|-------------|--------|---|-----|-----|-----|

|    |              |               |          |      |   |     |  |              |
|----|--------------|---------------|----------|------|---|-----|--|--------------|
| 24 | C. Patterson | nr Loxley, AL | 10/17/73 | ngt. | 1 | (6) |  | Pickup Truck |
|----|--------------|---------------|----------|------|---|-----|--|--------------|

|     |          |                |          |       |   |    |       |      |
|-----|----------|----------------|----------|-------|---|----|-------|------|
| 37A | B. Scott | Buena Park, CA | 10/25/73 | 6:20p | 2 | 2+ | Short | Auto |
|-----|----------|----------------|----------|-------|---|----|-------|------|

|    |           |                            |          |       |   |   |     |             |
|----|-----------|----------------------------|----------|-------|---|---|-----|-------------|
| 39 | D. Llanca | nr Bahia Blanca, Argentina | 10/28/73 | 1:15a | 1 | 3 | 5½' | Dodge Truck |
|----|-----------|----------------------------|----------|-------|---|---|-----|-------------|



## B. Electromagnetic Effects

In the three earlier abduction accounts, electromagnetic (E/M) effects apparently were used to aid in capture. Villas-Boas was plowing his field in a tractor when the UFO descended and extended three metal legs to land. He

...began to work the tractor (the engine of which was on all the time, and I managed to move it sideways, trying to make my escape. But I had only gone forward a few more meters when the engine died suddenly while at the same time the light went out by itself. I can't even try to explain how this happened, for the key was in and the lights were also connected. I tried to get the engine to start again but the starter gave no sign of life. I opened the door on the opposite side of the tractor and jumped out of it, trying to make my escape by running away. I may have lost a few precious moments when I tried to get the tractor to move as I had only gone a few steps when my arm was caught...\*(14)

Betty Hill reported under hypnosis that when she and Barney first encountered the aliens on the road in the woods, they had trouble with their car.

And then he (Barney) stopped the car, and these men started to come up to the car. They separated. They came in two groups. And when they started to do that, I got real scared. And the motor died. The car stalled. And then they started to come toward us. (Pause)...And when they started to come up to us, Barney tried to start the car. And you know how a motor of the car will just turn over, and it won't fire? He couldn't start the car...he couldn't start the car! (16)

And Shirmer first noticed an electrical problem when he tried to radio for help after driving towards the UFO.

(Under hypnosis)

HYPNOTIST: Who are you going to call?

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\* This description was given by Villas-Boas in the account by Olavo Fontes and Joao Martins and differs from the one he gave in a letter to Martins in November, 1958. There he said he stopped the engine and could not later restart it. Nothing was mentioned about the tractor's lights (15).

SCHIRMER: The police at Wahoo (Nebraska), Wahoo...408...  
Come in Wahoo...Hmmm, radio ain't working...What happened  
to the engine? Where's my lights? What is that thing! (17)

In the 1973 abduction cases no E/M effects were noticed because 1) Hickson and Parker were not near their car, 2) Patterson and his truck were literally lifted into the UFO, 4) Llanca was out changing a tire and his engine was off, 4) R. (20B) was abducted from her home, and V. (13C) and Scott (37A) did not mention any UFO effects, even though they were abducted from their autos. It is interesting that in 7 of the 9 cases, people were in vehicles. This apparent pattern of UFO interest in people in or near vehicles is the most obvious similarity among the 1973 wave cases (see Section D).

E/M effects were mentioned in 11 of the other 1973 reports. These are summarized below:

Report 13: The motor of the Mobylette motorcycle stopped running after several misfires. Thinking his well-maintained motorcycle was just out of gas, Chubert pushed it up a slight rise in the road and encountered a brilliant UFO and its occupant. Afterwards the motorcycle started normally (18).

Report 19: A cab driver's car stalled and its lights and radio died when a UFO landed in the road ahead of him (19).

Report 23: Two days later Paul Brown "...was listening to the World Series on my car radio, just really enjoying the evening, and all of a sudden my radio went berserk" (20). This occurred moments before he was forced to slam on his brakes to avoid hitting a UFO "coming into the road."

Report 25: The same night 350 miles to the west, a UFO "had landed in the center of Highway 82..." Another hovered overhead. "The ignition system of his (Early Patterson) car went dead and his lights went off when he was about 100 yds. from the craft, and came back on when the object took off" (21).

Report 28: Two days later and 160 miles due south of Report 23, (she was) "travelling at a high rate of speed...

when her car's engine and all systems mysteriously quit working. Her power brakes were out. Her power steering was out...'The car just quit. There was no noise... absolutely nothing'" (22). No UFO was seen, but a small metallic man appeared after she pulled her car to the roadside! She got a further surprise after the being left when she found the engine billowing smoke and the car hood intensely hot. "It was so hot and the metal so soft, that it looked like you could put your thumb through it." The "hot car" syndrome also occurred in a report from Crooked Mountain, PA on October 17 (23)\*.

Report 30: In a fascinating, complex case, two cars experience E/M effects. One won't start while in the presence of humanoids and possibly a UFO, but does after a push downhill. The other's headlights and dashboard light go out momentarily as two "red legs" cross the road ahead of them. Later this same car is suddenly thrown sideways at right angles to the road, then back on to the road (26).

Report 32: Two days later in Ohio, a fire alarm was tripped while a UFO was 125-150 ft. away. Also there was a possible effect on a car whose battery was being jumped, and a "loud, deep BOOM sound" (27).

Report 37: Three days later an oval-shaped UFO landed near David Simpson's car and the engine died and the headlights went out. Upon the UFO's departure, the car lights came back on and the engine started running again without his having to turn the ignition switch! (28)

Report 38: The day after Report 73-37, this long experience occurred. At the beginning the headlights of the prime witness' auto dimmed as they approached a slowly descending UFO (29).

Report 39A: Two days after the witness in this case noted that street lights seemed brighter 'as though they had an extra power source,' and there was an uncanny lack of normal night sounds during the observation of three large landed UFOs and their occupants (30).

\*Other strange reports on October 17 involved a UFO landing atop a car (24) and a fall of "Angel Hair" (25). Is it coincidental that October 17 was also the peak of the humanoid wave?

Report 46D: The two witnesses left the engine of their pick-up truck running, and when they returned, the engine and lights were off. It could only be started when the UFO turned blue and then would only creep along as the UFO paced them 30 m. away for 10 minutes. The engine functioned normally when the object sped away (31).

### C. Extenders

In reviewing the abduction cases, I was surprised to find an affinity between the Shirmer and Llanca reports concerning the alleged use by the UFOs of what I call an "extending device" to draw power from power lines and bodies of water. I uncovered three other reports during 1973 involving such extenders, and my files turned up four older cases of this nature. The aspect of appendages reportedly observed on UFOs is very important to the study of the phenomenon because clear-cut physical structures are described detached or extended from the object itself. Like the reports of occupants, the alternative explanations are minimal; the witness either saw something similar to what he is reporting or he is lying or hallucinating.

The Schirmer account is described in some detail in Ralph Blum's recent book, Beyond Earth: Man's Contact with UFOs (32). The following is extracted from Blum's review of an hypnosis session between Shirmer and Loring G. Williams on June 8, 1968, six months after the abduction.

SCHIRMER: He said I should look out one of the portholes. He pushed a button. I saw an antenna-like thing move down and around to where it pointed at the power line. He must have pushed another button or something because there is a sudden white spurt of electricity. It shot out of the electrical line and went right into the tip of the antenna. He said for me to look at the dials on this one gauge. They registered completely full, way over to the side. He said that they didn't take much electricity, but they have a problem storing it so they take it from our power lines. Later, he put the electricity back in the power line and the gauge went down again.

WILLIAMS: Why extract small amounts of electricity from power lines?

SCHIRMER: When they land, an invisible force field is thrown around the ship in a circular pattern. He said that the electromagnetic field is a defense mechanism.

WILLIAMS: Did they mention anything about water?

SCHIRMER: They asked about the Lincoln City Water Reservoir, which is just down the hill. In some way which I do not understand, they draw a type of power from water.

This is why we see them over rivers, lakes and large bodies of water.\*

The Buenos Aires, Argentina, newspaper "La Nacion" quoted Llanca as saying that during his time on board the UFO it hovered over a power line, placed a cable on the line and another in a small lagoon "apparently to take on electrical power." "La Nacion" reported a sharp and unexplained rise in power consumption at about the time of the incident (33).

Of further interest is a sighting made a few days later on November 2, at 11:15 a.m. at the Commandante Espora Naval Airbase at Bahia Blanca. A round, luminous UFO hovered at an estimated 14,000 ft. for 20 minutes, then sped away at high speed (34). The National Tattler reported the UFO was tracked with sophisticated electronic tracking equipment" (35).

Besides the Llanca case, two cases from the Fall wave, on October 4 and December 13, involved extenders. In the former is Report 15. Gary Chopic observed a strange object

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\* A well established element of the phenomenon is the reported series of sightings, or concentrations, of similar UFOs over power lines and bodies of water, for instance, the concentrations in Exeter, NH, in late 1965 and around the Wanaque, NJ, Reservoir in 1966.

that swayed "like a boat at anchor" ten feet off the ground and was 80-100 ft. away. From the bottom of the UFO extended a hose-like object about eight ft. long and one foot in diameter that didn't quite reach the ground. A silver-suited being was seen crawling around the object (it is not clear whether the "pilot" was on the ground or on the craft). The report was supported by a woman who later called Chopic, saying that she and her husband had seen a similar object in the same locale one week before (36).

On December 13 at Bradenton, Florida, at about 9:00 pm Patrick Thrush, 16, saw an object coming down the Braden River. His car headlights reflected off a silvery UFO hovering 20 feet over the water about 35 feet from shore. A tube angled into the water from the object. When he used his strobe to take a photograph, the tube straightened up and began retracting. When the tube disappeared into the UFO, it headed towards Thrush and he heard "several loud clanks" and a splash. The object descended to seven feet over his car's hood; he heard something hit the car, whereupon the UFO retreated and took off rapidly. Thrush found three rocks of iron pyrite nearby. These are being examined. He estimated that the UFO was 25-35 feet in diameter and 11 feet thick. Some lights and the tube are visible in one of the photos (37). This report is supported by two other people who saw a similarly lighted object in the same area at about the same time.

Report 08E (Appendix I) involved a young night watchman at a lumberyard on the edge of a bay in Japan. He watched as a light descended rapidly to an altitude

...just about 20 m. from the surface of the water and stopped, and then...from the underside of the light came down what appeared to be a glass-like transparent tube and when the front end of that tube touched the surface of the water, that part of the tube began to glow and appeared to be sucking up the bay water!

Accompanying the elongation of the tube, I heard a faint sound, just like the sound of a cicada, esp. of the kind which emits the sound like "Min-Min-Min..." but the sound was not so monotonous and appeared to be lowering its pitch...(38)

Two of the pre-1973 cases occurred in 1965. The first happened in July and was reported in Flying Saucer Review (39). John Hembling and a companion were exploring for a mining company in a mountainous country 70 miles north of Hazelton, B.C., Canada. At about 10:00 am they saw a silver, reflecting object over a ridge below them. It was disc-shaped, about 50 feet in diameter and a half mile away. It exhibited a dome and possibly windows. I quote from the FSR account:

...the object moved slowly across the ridge until it was above a small glacial lake, barely more than a pond. Hovering there an instant, it then descended to less than 50 feet above the water. Again it hovered and, to the men's further amazement, lowered a pipe-like instrument from its underside into the water.

'At first we thought it was something like a rope-ladder,' Hembling said, 'but it didn't just drop down. It came out smoothly and steadily as if under mechanical control.'

During this procedure the observers were conscious of a humming sound from the object, 'like a quiet electric motor.' With its appendage in the lake, the disk then rotated slowly like a waterborne top until its 'windows' faced the two men.

'We had a distinct feeling it knew we were there,' Hembling said.

After remaining in that position for about eight minutes - as the men judged it - the object withdrew its 'pipe' as carefully as it had lowered it.

'It climbed slowly, then all of a sudden it was off,' Hembling said. 'It shot over the ridge, made a sharp turn without skidding and was out of sight in about 20 seconds. We figured it had gone 20 or 25 miles by the time it disappeared.' (This aspect of sudden, high speed departure after the extender is retracted is common to most of the other reports here.)

Hembling's companion took numerous photographs during the rather



long sighting, but Hembling never saw them since he lost contact with him soon after the sighting.

1965 was also the year of the famous concentration of low-level sightings in the Exeter, N.H., area. Many of these involved UFOs hovering over power lines in the area, part of an important intersection in the New England power grid. John Fuller reported in his book Incident at Exeter that he interviewed one witness who saw a UFO with an extender (40). Sometime before November 8 Joseph Jalbert observed a reddish-cigar-shaped object over some power lines. After hovering a while, it released a red-orange disc which slowly and erratically ("falling leaf" motion?) moved to within several hundred feet of the wires. The disc then slowly descended to only a few feet above the lines, whereupon it extended a silvery pipe-like object to touch the wires, remaining for more than a minute. It then retracted the pipe slowly, took off at high speed and merged with the "mother ship." Jalbert's mother reported a similar sighting 20 miles away--there the extender was reddish in color.

The Great Northeast Blackout occurred on November 9, 1965, concurrent with the Exeter sightings and a general wave in this country. There are several reports to support the theory that the Blackout was caused by UFOs. A rash of blackouts commenced in late 1965 and extended into 1966. Another wave took place in the Spring of 1966 along with a mini-humanoid wave in the U. S. A few months prior to the Fall, 1965 U. S. wave, another humanoid wave occurred, mostly involving South America.

During the Spring, 1966 wave there was a very similar case to the one above, involving smaller discs being detached from a mother ship to hover over power lines. On May 4, 1966, J. Viggiano observed a large amber disc discharge three smaller

discs, which descended and hovered over power lines for several minutes. The discs then returned to the large object. Apparently no contact was made (or was the witness too far away to see a thin tube?). This occurred in the Riverhead-Hampton Bays area of Long Island, N.Y. (41) \*

Vallee lists a very old, but fascinating, case (August 1914) that happened on Georgian Bay in Canada (43). Eight people saw a sphere on the surface of the water with at least five beings on a deck on the object. Two of them were plunging a hose in the water. Upon noticing the witnesses, the craft shot upward.

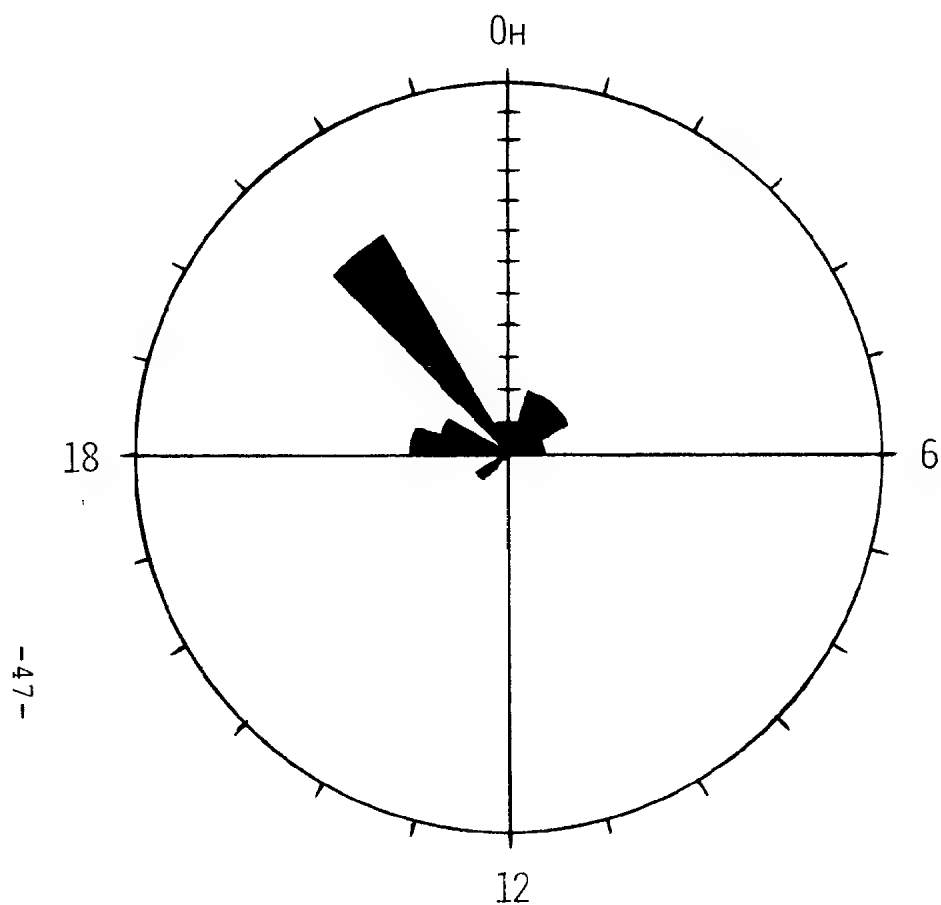
#### D. Automobiles and Major Highways

A cursory look at the 1973 wave humanoid reports shows that the witnesses involved in nearly half of the cases were either in or near their autos during the sighting. And in most of these cases the witnesses were on a major highway at the time, sometimes in broad daylight with other cars around. This behavior seems bold even when we consider that this wave was centered in the U. S., with its well-known love of the automobile. No equivalent correlation exists with autos and major highways during the 1954 French wave, although some autos, motorbikes and bicycles were involved on roads and highways.

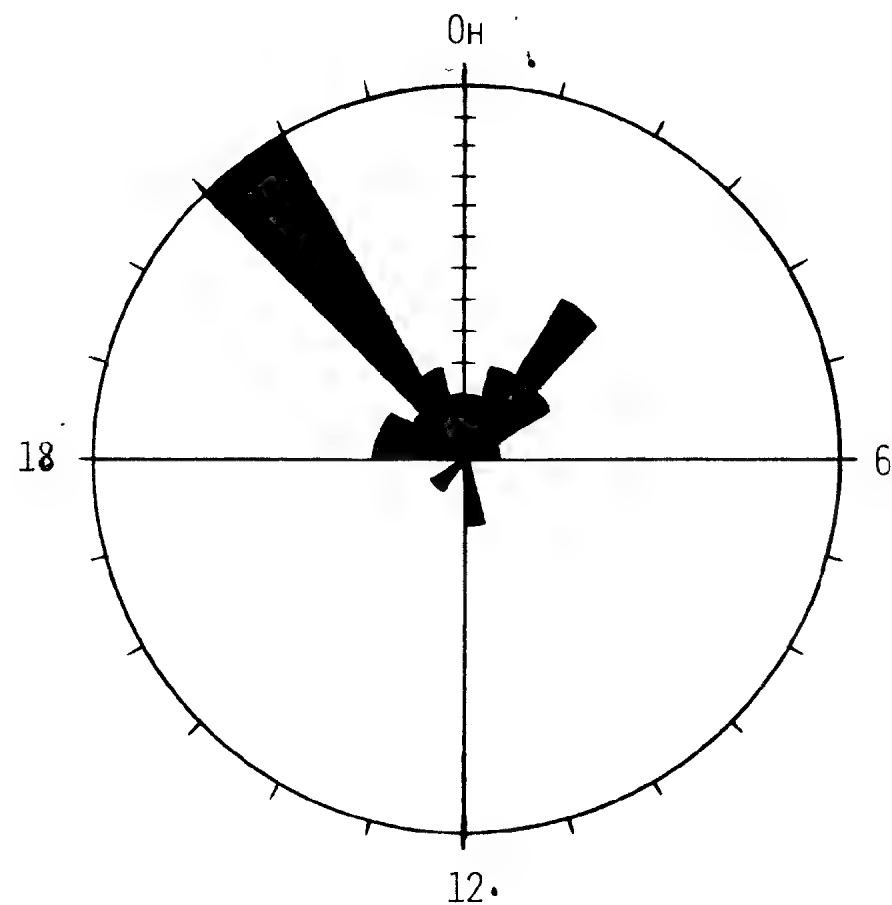
The 1973 reports involving autos are indicated in Table 1 by the keyword "VEH" in Column 17. Of the 70 wave reports, 31 are of this type. Of these 20 occurred while the witness was

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\*Keel reports a similar sighting also on Long Island on May 2, 1966. Over the McKay Radio Towers, witnesses observed a large white UFO which extended two red rods that touched the towers. Is this the same case reported above? (42)



(A) FALL, 1973 VEH/HUMANOID REPORTS



(B) ALL FALL, 1973 HUMANOID REPORTS

FIGURE 2 - TIME DISTRIBUTION

travelling on a "major" highway. Here I define a major highway as a state or federal highway that has a number clearly identified with it. Figure 2a shows the time distribution of all VEH reports where the time was reported. For comparison the same type of plot is included for all of the 1973 wave cases where the time was given. These are polar plots of 24 hour time; each vertical hatch equals one report.

It is evident from Figure 2 that a peak in both distributions occurs between 9 and 10 pm, a result not coincident with American driving habits, which are mainly diurnal. In fact, in both plots there is a distinct absence of points in the diurnal period between 6:00 am and 5:00 pm. See Chapter V-D for a further discussion of the time distribution.

In half, or 15, of the VEH cases, only one humanoid was seen. No UFO was seen in nine of these reports, and four of these involved only one being.

I noted earlier that one of the connections between the abduction cases of Table 2 and the 1973 humanoid reports was that the witnesses were in or near vehicles. In one of the two abduction reports where a vehicle was not directly involved, Pascagoula, an interstate highway was within view from the site. As I mentioned in the three earlier abduction cases, the witnesses were captured after electromagnetic effects were apparently used to halt their vehicles. In three other 1973 reports where abductions might have been attempted, the witnesses were driving cars at the time. These are outlined below.

In Report 41 Lyndia Morel felt that her eyes were pulled toward the UFO and that it was taking control of her body,

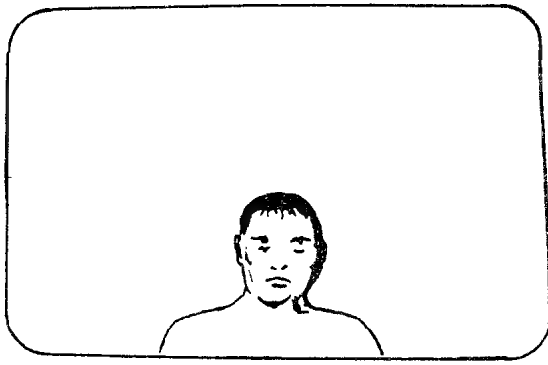
drawing her toward it. She was so certain of capture that she stopped the car and ran to a nearby house for help (44). Also, as with some of the actual abductions, this case involves a possible memory loss. (The occupant which Mrs. Morel saw in the UFO had features previously reported in this type of case.)

The Morel report is especially similar to the Patterson case and the Ohio case in Table 2 in the description of a memory loss followed by a sudden realization by the witness that her vehicle is moving at high speed on the highway. Although Patterson's description of his alleged capture is vague, he reported that the next event he remembered (at least remembered clearly) was travelling down Highway 10 going 90 mph (45). Patterson's capture was two weeks before the Morel encounter. It was also only 40-80 miles from Reports 16, 17 and 19.

In the Ohio case (13C) the witness initially only remembered losing consciousness while travelling at 70 mph on I71, and when he regained consciousness he was driving at 85-90 mph. It was during this interval that his alleged abduction took place (46).

In Report 37A Brian Scott and his babysitter Jeanie observed an object with blinking lights on the bottom a few hundred feet off the ground. The vague report states that the two felt their minds somehow lifted up to the craft, then returned. A period of about 1½ hours was unaccounted for (47).

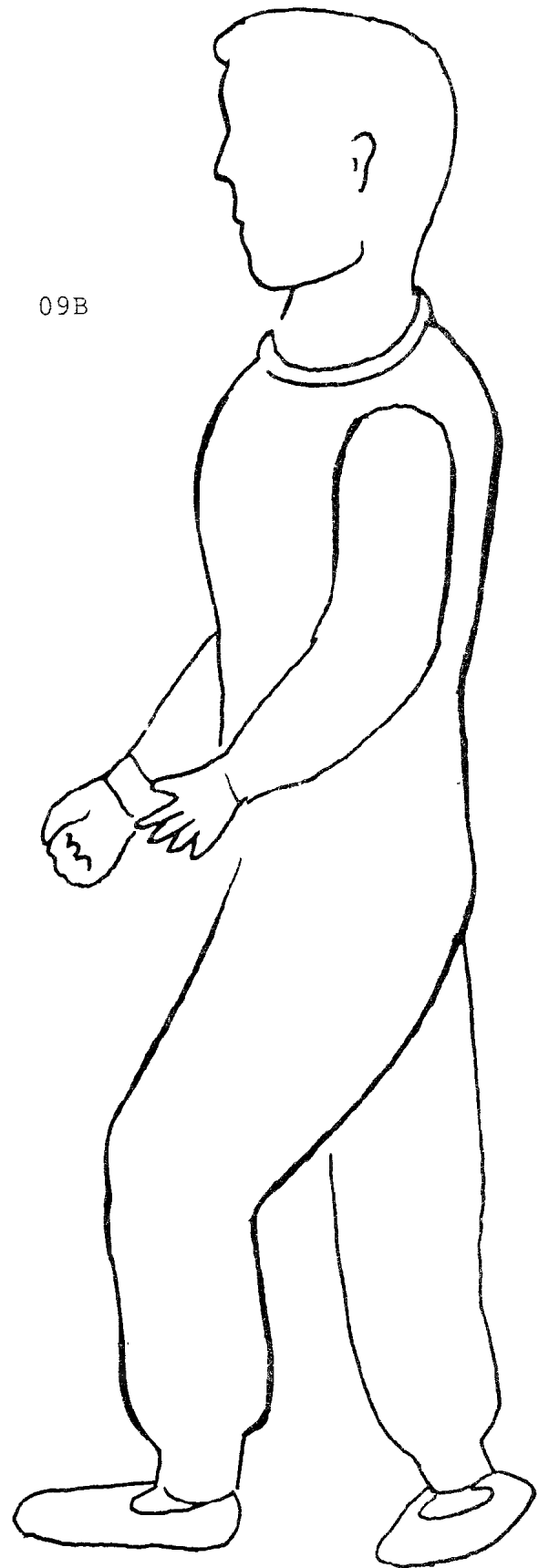
Report 46 describes the encounter of a young man in his car with a UFO hovering low over the road. Tall, thin humanoids were visible behind a window. Some liquid dropped from the UFO and caused paint on the car to blister (48). This sighting occurred two weeks after the Morel encounter.



09B



20 E



09B Sep. (06), bet. Penong and Ivy Tanks, Australia  
09B Oct 16-17, Lehi, UT

## IV. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HUMANOIDS

In this section I describe some of the reported physical characteristics of the humanoids in two general categories: the association of salient features observed during the abduction cases, and important characteristics of the 1973 wave not observed in the majority of the abduction reports. The first part discusses these categories: height, grouping (or number of humanoids), color and texture of uniform or skin, eyes, claws and ability to float. The second describes such features as flying ability, silver suits, robots and sampling activity. I emphasize that these categories are not meant to be exhaustive, but involve features that have been reported with some consistency in the past.

### A. Features of Abduction Cases - Height

In his analysis of humanoid reports through 1960, Vallee found that they fell into three general categories: the particular physical and behavioral characteristics of each class seemed to be a function of the height of the entities (49). The three classes were "Giants," very tall (app. 7 feet), often very ugly individuals, "Men," of normal or slightly shorter stature (5-6 feet) and "Dwarfs" measuring about 3½ feet in height, often seen in "divers' suits." Most of the reports Vallee considered were split between the "normal" Men and Dwarfs, but during the 1954 French wave, observations of Dwarfs predominated.

It is interesting that if one follows Vallee's classification, seven of the groups of entities reported in the abduction cases (Table 2) would be Men of slightly small stature between 4½ and 6 feet tall (Patterson reported no height for his

creatures, and Scott said only that they were short). In fact, the individuals reported in these cases are remarkably similar in several key aspects as we will see.

During the 1973 wave, 45 of the reports gave height data. As with the French cases, the majority (27) involved dwarfs, with 14 of normal stature and five of the giant class.\* In four of the 1973 wave abduction cases, "normals" were involved (if the slightly smaller entities in 20B are included). In half of the 14 cases involving normals, the entities seemed to resemble the "classic" pilot of Vallee (09B, 13, 13C, 15, 29A, 39, 40).

In Reports 17, 22 and 30 the beings were reported to walk like robots, which could be the result of a clumsy "earth-suit" covering a "normal," even in the case of the Pascagoula entities. The other reports, however, are not consistent. In Report 21 the being had claw-like hands and blinking eyes; in 25 he looked like a catfish with flipper feet, webbing between the legs and feather-like objects on his back. In Report 31A the entities had long arms, pointed noses and ears and made easy, leaping movements. Report 49 lacks details of the creatures, if indeed there were any.

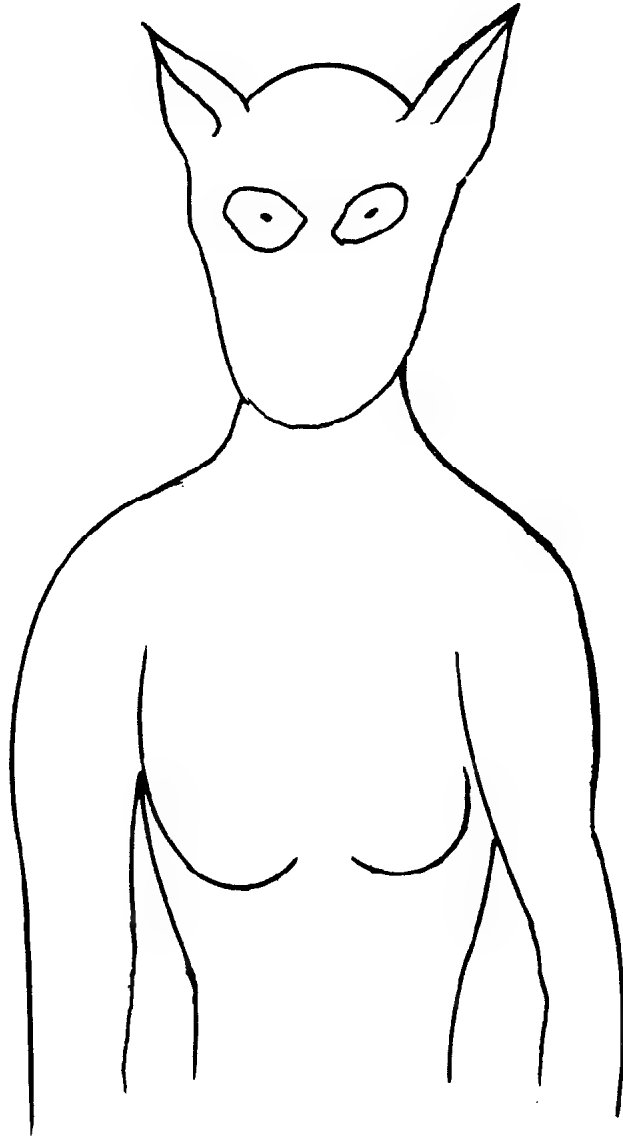
#### Groupings

Vallee reported in his study that the "Men" "...are frequently in groups of more than three..."( ). For the 1973 abduction reports the number observed varied from three to six (see Table 4). However, only one or two entities were

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\*The giant class would, of course, greatly increase if we included the anthropoid reports from 1973. The here are reported to be 7 to 8 feet tall. But, as stated previously, their relationship to the UFO phenomenon is unknown at present. The above total is 46; two sizes were involved in one report.





31A      Oct. 20-21, El Yunque Mtn., Puerto Rico

reported in nine of the other eleven cases of "Men" in 1973. In the two remaining cases (30 and 31A), the entities were discovered by people searching for UFOs. It is conceivable that intentional contacts with humans where abduction is the purpose involve a crew complement of typically 3 or greater, whereas intentional contacts with capture not the purpose involve a minimum number of "Men," possibly for security reasons.

In Vallee's study Dwarfs were usually seen singly or in twos. Nineteen of the 27 Dwarf cases in 1973 reported one or two entities (11 singles and 8 pairs), supporting Vallee's observation. If we take all 64 of the humanoid accounts that gave the number of humanoids, 50% or 32 of them involved only a single humanoid and 23% or 15 described pairs. Again, this compares favorably with the French wave when 65% of the humanoids were observed alone and 24% in pairs.

#### Color and Texture of Uniform or Skin

Another similarity among nearly all the abduction cases is the color of the entities' uniforms, reported as dark or gray (Patterson mentioned no color). In the Utah case the witness reported the color of the uniforms as "silvery and blue" on board the craft and bright white in her home.

It is important to note in the Pascagoula case that news accounts reported creatures with gray, wrinkled skin, when, in fact, in his earliest recorded interview (in Sheriff Diamond's office only two to three hours after the sighting) Hickson stated:

Best I remember, they looked pale like to me.

DIAMOND: Wrinkled skin?

HICKSON: It might have been. It looked kind of like a skin fit. They might've had something on, they might not've. I don't know (51).

Hickson was not sure. The Pascagoula "Men" could have been wearing wrinkled uniforms. A week later Hickson said the creatures were "sort of light flesh-colored, or more a pale gray..."(52).

Report 16 is very interesting, though we have only the testimony of a three year old child. It occurred on the day of the Pascagoula report (in other words, earlier) and was 30 miles away. The child said he had played with a monster that was gray and wrinkled (53). Mrs. Morel reported that the being she observed on board the UFO had a grayish head with a darker body and wrinkled skin "like an elephant's hide" (54). The Omro, WI, witness awoke to find 3 beings in his bedroom with grayish-white, wrinkled skin, pointed ears and bald pates (55). The almost identical descriptions of the humanoids given in these 4 cases, which occurred within 3 weeks of one another in the same country, is remarkable.

Although the entity reported in 25 seems unique, it did have gray, fish-like skin (scaly).

These reports are thus similar to the Ririe, Idaho, case of November 2, 1967, when two Navajo Indians reported a strange encounter with two UFO occupants, one of whom entered the witness' car and "drove" it into a field. Although no skin or uniform color was given, this being reportedly had a rounded, deeply scarred or wrinkled head (56) (Mrs. Morel also reported a round head).

Two weeks after the Ririe case, on November 17, 1967,

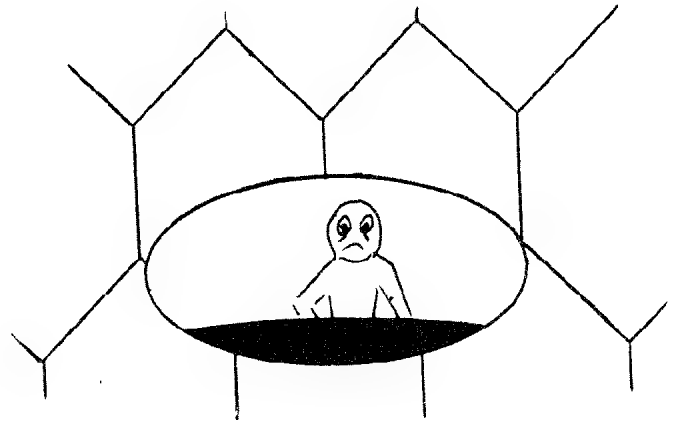
David Seewalt was allegedly abducted and underwent a physical examination by aliens with "rough brown skin like a crocodile"(57).

## Eyes

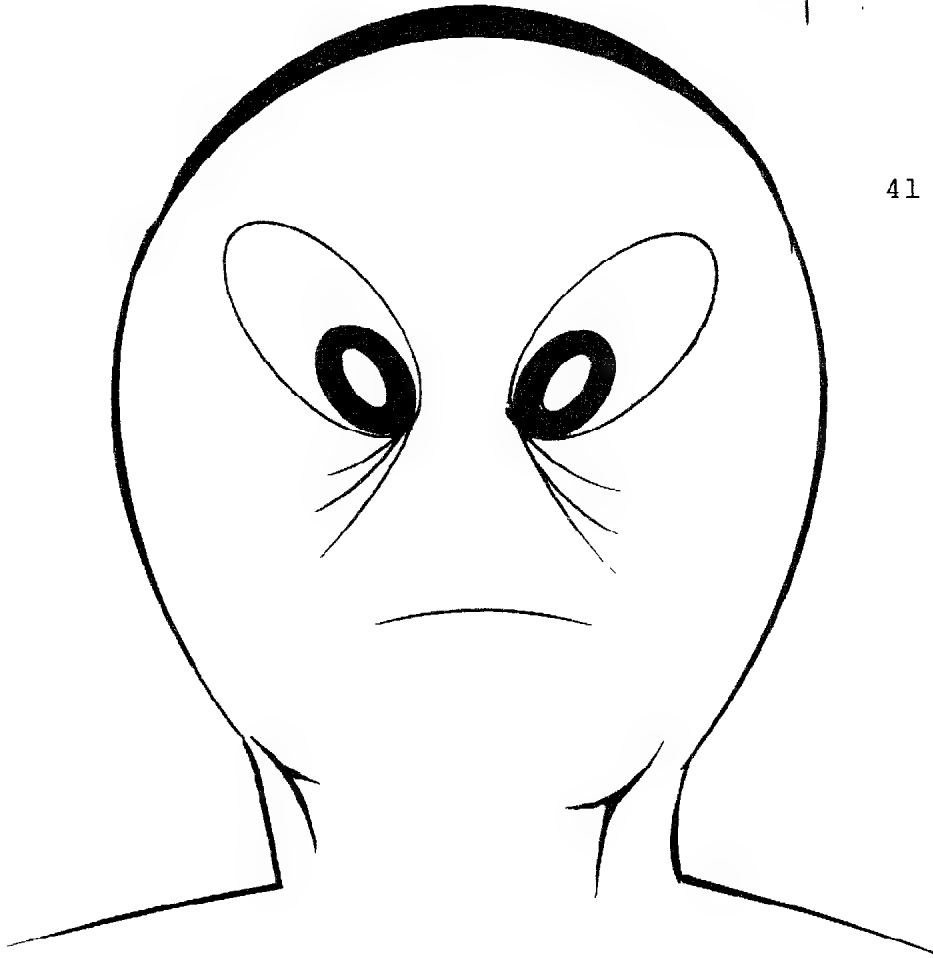
Another correlated feature among the abduction cases is the slanted, Oriental-type eyes of the humanoids. This aspect was popularized by the Hills' description of their abductors' slanted, Oriental-type eyes with vertical, cat-like pupils. Few realize, however, that Villas-Boas, Schirmer, Llanca, the Ohio witness and the Utah witness, describe very similar eye structures in their humanoids (although they do not mention the vertical pupils). For instance Villas-Boas says in describing his "seductress" "...she had big blue eyes, rather longer than round, for they slanted outward, like those pencil-drawn girls made to look like Arabian princesses, that look as if they were slit" (58).

Schirmer's description is of eyes, slightly slanted, but not quite Oriental, that don't blink. The pupils constrict like the iris of a camera lens (59). Llanca observed that the three beings who accosted him had "elongated eyes, like the Japanese, and a little tilted" (60). Like Barney Hill, the Ohio witness most clearly remembered the eyes of the entities, which were very elongated horizontally across the face. In fact, a drawing of the face of the entity is almost identical to the Hills' drawing (61). The Utah witness described large, oval eyes that "went around the side" of the head. The pupils were big, black and round. The eyes moved around a lot (62).

Mrs. Morel's account also mentions slanted eyes. I quote from Walter N. Webb's report on this case (63): "Angling upward across the forehead, two large "egg-shaped" eyes with large dark pupils gripped the observer's attention so much that



41



13C

13C Oct., bet. Columbus and Mansfield, OH  
 41 Nov. 02, Goffstown, NH

she felt unable to look away." The witness' obsession with these eyes and the alleged telepathy telling her not to be afraid are exactly what Barney Hill reported (see Webb's report for other interesting correlations of the Morel and Hill reports, both of which he personally investigated).

Report 13 mentions a humanoid who conversed with a motorcyclist on his way to work. I quote from the investigator's report: "The face had a human-appearance like a face covered with a nylon stocking (the description also of the Hills' entities). It seemed to have slitted eyes" (64).

Two very early sightings also mentioned such eye structures. In July 1953 a young cowherder in Villares del Saz, Spain, saw three dwarfs emerge from a UFO and attempt to converse with him. They had yellow faces and their eyes were narrow and Oriental (65). In March 1954 Rubem Hellwig twice encountered occupants. The second time the crew consisted of one man and two women, tall with light brown skin, long black hair and large, dark slant eyes. They conversed with Hellwig (66).

Jose Filho observed two strange beings on October 26, 1965, in Alto dos Cruzeiros, Brazil. They had brown skin with "shriveled" faces, white hair, large round heads and eyes "slit" like Orientals, but proportionately larger than in humans (67). Note the similarity of these reported beings with those of the Morel and Ririe, Idaho, cases.

Similar descriptions of features can be construed either as evidence of observations of physically similar beings, or of fabricated or embellished tales that the tellers picked up by reading previous accounts, especially the widely publicized Hill and Villas-Boas stories. However, no indication has yet

surfaced to my knowledge that any of the witnesses knew but superficially of their predecessors' stories. And there are enough discrepancies among the descriptions to suggest that a unique event is being discussed. The real danger here, I think, is not that some of the stories are fabricated, but that important details are added or embellished by a harried witness who in reality doesn't remember them.

### Claws

The humanoids in the Pascagoula and Utah abduction cases exhibited claw-like appendages. In the Utah case they had long arms that ended in orange (possibly gloved) hands with two or three large claws or fingers that opened "like a clasp" (68).

Reports of claws or pincer-type appendages are not new. In Flying Saucer Occupants the Lorenzens list four cases where claws are reported (69). On August 14, 1947, in Carnia, Italy, a painter was paralyzed by 2 three-foot tall beings who had claw-like hands with eight fingers, four opposing four, on each hand. The mid-fifties saw many reports of pugnacious, hairy dwarfs in South America. One of these occurred on November 28, 1954, in Caracas, Venezuela, when a worker was involved in a scuffle with a three foot hairy being with clawed hands. Afterwards the witness exhibited an ugly red scratch from the fight.

Two such reports took place in the summer of 1955 during a mini-wave in the U. S. The first was in Stockton, Ga., where a woman observed four "bug-eyed" bipeds with long, thin arms ending in claw-like appendages. The second, the famous Hopkinsville, Ky., case, featured three foot bipeds with very long arms

ending in clawed hands.\*

The 1955 and 1973 U. S. waves are thus similar in that they produced several humanoid reports featuring claw-like hands. For within a three day period in October, 1973, three such reports exist. In Report 18 James Cline saw a thing with a glowing head run across a road where later he found many tracks with claw marks. This case is supported by the discovery of ground traces of the UFO landing (71). Report 19 is the story of cab driver John Lane who said he saw something that scratched at his cab window with a "crab-claw hand." This story has been discredited by some but I include it since it is not yet a proven hoax. The alleged incident occurred only four days later and 25 miles west of Pascagoula. Finally there is the attempted abduction of Report 21 where the occupant reached for two children with claw-like hands (72). This happened on October 17, the peak of the wave when six other humanoid reports took place in the southeastern U. S.

### Floating

The ability of the Pascagoula beings to "float" off the ground has been reported in several previous cases. Although possibly related, I differentiate this aspect from the "flying" ability of humanoids which I consider in the next section. Floating may be a preplanned maneuver possibly used for smooth rapid transport to and from the UFO, and is often linked with

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\* Probably the most thorough account of this case in print is given in Hynek's The UFO Experience (70). But soon to be published is the revised manuscript of the original CSI investigation of the case by Isabel Davis and Ted Bloecher. The printing of this document will be a landmark in UFO history.



loss of feeling or paralysis on the part of the witness.\*

Hickson noticed that, at least during the time the beings were outside the craft, they floated about a foot off the ground. When the entities grabbed the pair, they lost sensation (partially paralyzed?) and were lifted off the ground easily (in other words they also floated). Hickson commented that the creatures' legs stayed together the entire time; they did not walk.

Barney Hill said under hypnosis that he "felt floated" when he and Betty were led by the humanoids to the UFO and up a ramp. "And I did not walk. I felt like I was being supported...I felt floated, suspended" (73). Betty, however, said she saw Barney walking towards the ramp but with his eyes closed (74). Concerning his lack of feeling Barney said "They were by my side, and I had a funny feeling, because I knew they were holding me, but I couldn't feel them" (75).

Patterson of 31A also reported experiencing a loss of feeling when he was being led out of his truck on board the UFO (76). In the Utah case the witness was led by her arms out of her home and after the examination on board the craft she felt like she was floating (77). In Report 31 the humanoid may have been floating but the description is rather vague. At the end of the sighting the being "was taken back up into the 'vessel'" (78).

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\*The general term "mass displacement" has been suggested to describe all such UFO-related effects which involve the transporting of mass (other than UFO). The Patterson case would fall into this category. For the purposes of this paper, I choose to separate the effects on hardware, such as autos, from those specifically used on living things; i.e., enabling the humanoids to appear weightless or to incapacitate witnesses.

In the Hopkinsville case, the humanoids reportedly floated to the ground especially after being hit by gunshots. In the Ririe case the occupant who drove the car left the UFO, which was hovering five feet above the ground, and "with a floating movement 'like a bird'" descended to the auto. He returned in the same way (79).

At Brands Flats, Va., on January 19, 1955, William Blackburn reported seeing three beings, each three feet tall, from as close as 35 feet away. They seemed to float just above the ground. The soles of their shoes were several inches thick (see the Hartford City, Ind., 1973 case below, where the motive power for the beings seemed to come from their box-like feet. Thick soles could give the viewer the impression of "boxes.") (80).

#### B. Features of Other 1973 Cases

The following categories describe some salient characteristics of the 1973 wave humanoid reports that were not particularly noted in the abduction reports.

##### Flying

As mentioned in the last section, I consider the "flying" aspect of humanoids to be a different phenomenon from floating. Flying may be a quick maneuver to escape in an emergency or to intentionally scare an observer. Unfortunately there are few cases describing this fascinating activity.

The Lorenzens of APRO are to be credited with the first serious study of this bizarre aspect of the phenomenon. In a recent APRO Bulletin (81), they discussed the flying ability, presenting a few cases. I therefore only briefly mention this subject here. Most of the reports on record occurred during the

1967 South American wave. Seven reports of flying humanoids were made in August and September of that year, and of these, five were in Venezuela!

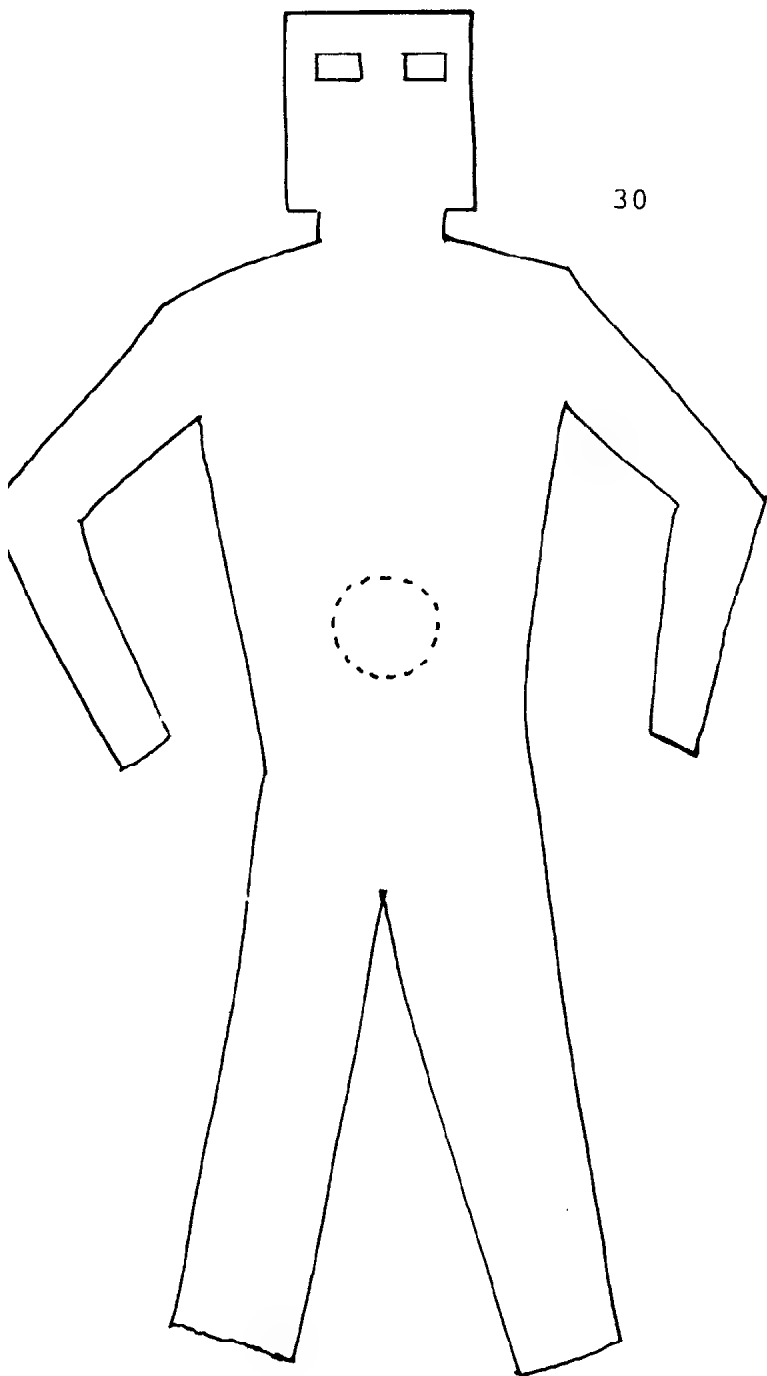
A more recent curious case happened on August 18, 1972, in Ixtapalapa, Mexico, where two very tall humanoids were observed to both float while they walked and then fly at the witnesses. The beings disappeared in a dust cloud (much like the Simi Valley case) (82).

The only 1973 reports of this phenomenon are the three independent Hartford City, Indiana, reports that occurred on the night of October 22/23 (Reports 33, 34 and 35). These have been well investigated and I emphasize only a few features here. These are the "dancing" effect noted by the Donathans, the fact that the motive power seemed to be in their box-like feet and Flatter's observation that they "flew like a helicopter in feet down position" (83). Another curious, though maybe unrelated effect, was the "parade of animals" crossing the road which caused Flatter to notice the humanoids.

The ultimate in flying humanoids was the "Moth Man" reportedly viewed by hundreds of people in the Ohio River Valley in late 1966. Although to my knowledge, he was never seen directly associated with a UFO, the Moth Man flap occurred during a local Midwest wave and in the same area as the mini-humanoid wave of 1955. John Keel has written more detail on this flap and the 1966 wave (84).

#### Silver Suits

Other than the correlation with autos noted during this wave, the most commonly reported feature was that the humanoids were in silver-colored suits, often with helmets. This aspect



30



32



- 28 Oct. 19, nr. Ashburn, GA
- 30 Oct 19, Draguignan, France
- 32 Oct. 21, Covedale, OH

28

was mentioned in 13 cases; 11 of these were associated with the 31 VEH cases in Subsection D. In 9 of the 13 cases involving silver suits, the humanoids were dwarfs (the other 4 were of normal stature).

Silver-suited beings have always been a relatively common part of humanoid descriptions, especially during the French wave (where the term "diver's suit" was used). Vallee lists a dozen cases where dwarfs in silver, shiny diver's suits were seen during the fall of 1954. In fact, the diver's suit is a key to his method of classification of the dwarfs (85).

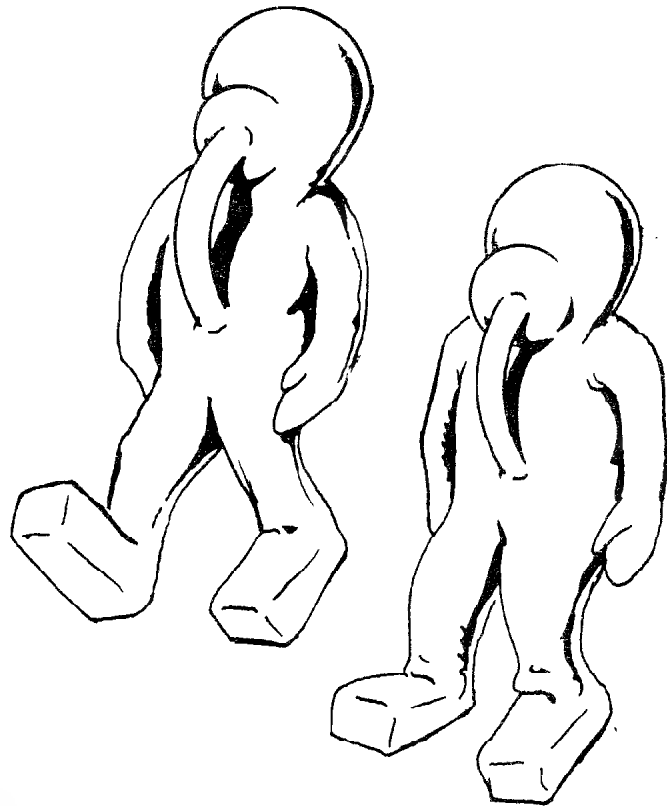
#### Robots

Another common element of the 1973 reports was the description of humanoids as being robot-like, either in their features or behavior or both. Twelve of the reports involved this aspect. Five of the silver-suited humanoids had robot-like characteristics: the three Hartford City reports, the Falkville "aluminum man" and the Ashburn, Ga., case. In the latter frightening episode, a woman's car stalled for no apparent reason on a highway and at the roadside she was confronted with a four-foot tall thing in a metallic pewter-like suit with a bubble dome helmet. It had two rectangular eye slits and when it walked, the dome moved in a programmed, mechanical way (86).

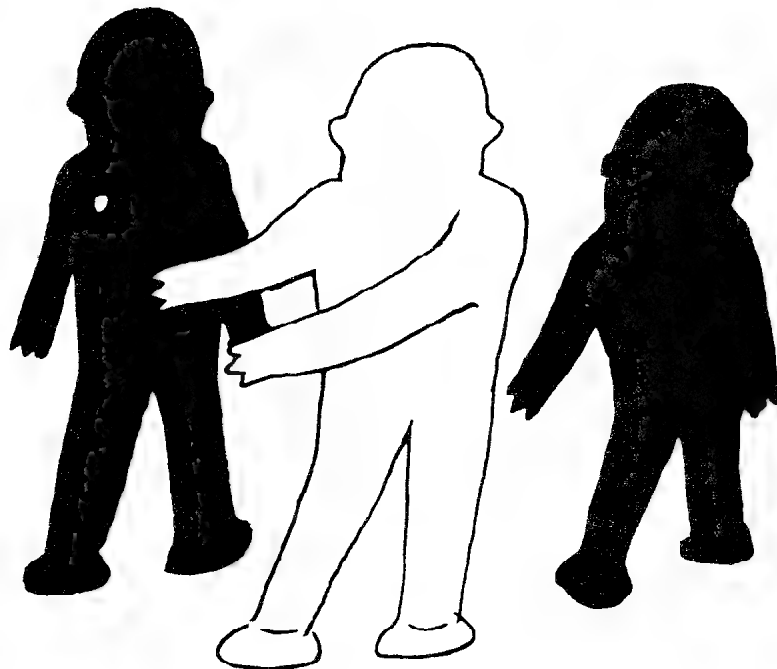
Report 30, from Draguignan, France, occurred the same day as the Ashburn case. Three beings had square helmets with luminous, rectangular eye slits (like the Ashburn creature). Their gait was slow and mechanical (87). In the Omro, Wis., case three humanoids resembling the Pascagoula beings seemed to move their entire bodies when turning and were "more mechanical than human" (88). In Report 32 a creature observed



17



35



17A

17 Oct. 11, Pascagoula, MI  
 17A Oct. 15, Omro, WI  
 35 Oct 23, Hartford City, IN



inside a vessel of some kind moved its arms without bending the elbows very slowly like a robot (89).

The Mobile, AL, witness observed four silhouetted figures which moved from "side to side in a jerking motion" on board a craft (90). Report 14, one of the earliest reports of the wave, involved a giant, hairy creature with a big, round head that walked slowly with a robot-like rocking motion and its hands up in the air. (This report is similar to many of the anthropoid reports and especially Report 38; it is included because a UFO was seen nearby at the same time.)

In two of the 1973 abduction cases, the term robot was used by the witness to describe the humanoids. Hickson described his captors a week after his ordeal: "After I thought more about it, I believe they were more like robots. They acted like they had a specific thing to do, and they did it. They didn't try to communicate with us" (91). Patterson stated that he thought what he saw were robots. He said that they were like people walking stiff-jointed (92).

There are many older reports of humanoids that moved in a robot-like way or looked like true mechanical "men." The classic of this type is the Cisco Grove, Calif., affair on the night of September 4/5, 1964. It is a complicated case involving five or six beings of which two were robots, and a single witness forced up a tree all night long to prevent what was an apparent capture attempt. Since the references noted are detailed, I will here only give a description of the robots. They were shorter (about five feet) and stockier than the humanoids, with red-orange, luminous eyes and large square jaws. The robots had dull metallic silver suits, square shoulders, no neck and fingers in what seemed like gloves made of medieval armor. The robot's function during the night was to occasionally



expel white vapor from their mouths which incapacitated the witness. One of them also took three direct hits from the witness's bow and arrow (he was a hunter) with no apparent effect. The NICAP reference has an excellent drawing of the robot (93).

### Sampling

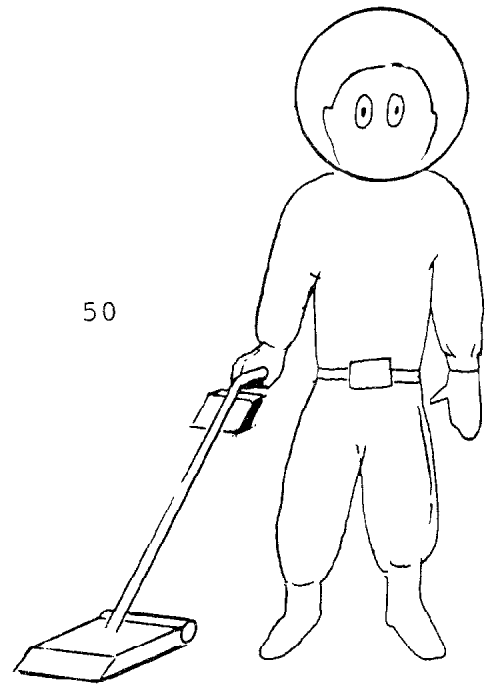
The last physical feature I will discuss is the humanoids' sampling activities. Five of the 1973 reports involved sampling activity. The Snow case (Report 43) involved two self-luminous, silver-suited beings with large pointed ears, dark egg-shaped eye holes and large noses. They wore boots with upturned toes (see also Reports 12 and 13). One held a long flashlight-like object while the other picked up rocks from the ground and put them in a silver bag. Their movements were slow but deliberate. The activity of collecting ground samples was frequently reported in France and South America during the fifties.

Also collecting ground samples were two beings in Report 47A. They were "collecting things like leaves, water samples from the stream and pieces of wood" (94). The three "little men" of Report 13A "were apparently looking for something, for they had instruments in their hands. And they went over the stones (square cement blocks) just as if they were checking or finding out something" (95). In Report 50 the entity wore a helmet and respirator and held an instrument resembling a vacuum cleaner or mine detector. This he passed back and forth over a heap of brickbats piled in the witness' courtyard (96).

In Report 31 the humanoid seemed to be making measurements. "He or it had a number of oddly shaped objects that he



31



50



43

- 31 Oct. 20, Athens, GA
- 43 Nov. 04, Goffstown, NH
- 50 mid-Dec., Vilvorde, Belgium ;

wore on a plastic belt," Walker said. He thought these were instruments with "an egg shape with one end of the egg cut off." During 25-30 minutes the objects changed color and the humanoid appeared to take readings with them. The witness, though apparently quite close, was completely ignored during the sighting (97).

Of the interesting older sampling cases, one of the earliest was on April 4, 1952, in Hasselbach, Germany.\* A man and his daughter saw two silver-suited entities examining the ground, one with a flashing box (99). On November 5, 1954, in La Roche-en-Brenil, France, a man saw three beings in a pasture holding a box "which emitted a beam of light three meters long" (100). In September, 1957, in Campinas, Brazil, three humanoids gathered samples in a large box (101).

In April, 1964, Gary Wilcox talked for two hours with Martians (sic) who asked many questions about farming and fertilizers. They held trays of sod in their hands, possibly taken from Wilcox's farm. It is evident from all this that if the humanoids do exist, they are very interested in observations of our environment and acquiring samples of it.

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\* Bloecher lists the press reference of this account for the date of April 4. Apparently Vallee's date of July 11 is wrong (98).

## V. CORRELATIONS WITH OTHER UFO WAVES

This final section of my paper is a comparison of the 1973 humanoid data with that of other years of peak UFO activity. It uses both landing reports and humanoid reports, comparing them separately and together. I emphasize that I make no use of 1973 landing data here; only the 1973 humanoid sample approaches being a complete sample of the reported cases. A thorough study of the 1973 landing data has not yet been done, but may reveal the 1973 wave to be one of the largest waves in terms of landings.

The primary source for the landing data is Vallee's Passport to Magonia, where 923 landing cases from 1897 to 1968 (Vallee's Type I classification) are documented. This is probably the most complete, readily accessible sample of this kind of report in print (lots of people have extensive files, but these are often unorganized and are generally unavailable to the researcher). The book was published in 1969; for my purposes I assume that the landing sample is complete through 1967, although Vallee claims completeness only through 1966 (102). Beyond 1968 I know of no such sample available.

Vallee's Type I data also contains 308 humanoid reports, of obvious interest for this study. My analysis utilizes this data through 1967, as well as the more complete sample of T. Bloecher (103). As with anyone involved with these rather bizarre reports, Vallee rejects certain kinds of contact reports which he feels are not clearly implicated in the UFO phenomenon. Unfortunately he does not clarify what his selection criteria are. His definition for a Type I report is no

help.\* Despite his extensive work in compiling the sample, there are still some errors in dates and many missing humanoid reports. These facts are evident from a cross-check with other humanoid files, especially those of Bloecher. Bloecher records 645 specific references to humanoid reports for the same pre-1968 period where Vallee lists 297. Despite the fact that the selection criteria for the two samples may be slightly different, it seems obvious that the Magonia sample of humanoid cases is too small, by at least a factor of two.

Bloecher's criteria for his sample are identical to those I have chosen for listing the 1973 cases in Table 1 (see discussion in Chapter I). "Contactee" reports and reports with very little data are included; anthropoid reports with no associated UFO activity are excluded. Bloecher admits that even his sample of references is not necessarily complete. But Bloecher's is probably the most complete and available sample to date. Because we have two extensive samples, it is of interest to intercompare them through their period of overlap (1967). From 1968 to 1974 only Bloecher's sample is used.

Using these samples, the data is graphed in various formats: the distribution by year, which enables one to easily isolate wave years, by month, and by day for the waves of 1954 and 1973, showing the remarkable temporal similarity of these two important waves. In Section E, I discuss the connection of the 1973 reports with Saunders' Orthotony studies for the U S.

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\*Vallee's definition of a Type I report is simply: "the observation of an 'unusual object' on or close to the ground (maximum: tree height)" (104)

## A. Distribution by Year

Yearly distribution plots of UFO activity from almost any sample always show certain periods of intense activity. These periods are called "waves" by UFO researchers. One good definition of a wave is "any sudden and pronounced increase of UFO sightings on a national scale, above what is ordinarily considered an average daily rate" (105). Of course, many of the reports during waves are lacking in details, are misidentifications or are hoaxes. But it is interesting that plots which only include so-called "genuine UFO reports" show peaks that are coincident with the data from unfiltered samples of reports. I find this fact intriguing. First, it implies that UFO reports occur in clear, repeated patterns of activity, and that a more complete sample might reveal a more logical, consistent pattern to the phenomenon. Secondly, it implies that a majority of the reports which so freely burst forth during periods of public excitement about UFO sightings ("flaps"), may be of real, solid craft and not merely due to misidentifications and hoaxes as many investigators would conclude. Perhaps most of the sightings that overworked UFO investigators happily file as "explained" during these waves, are instead poor observations of real (genuine) UFOs! Waves are to be considered among the harder bits of scientific evidence for UFO reality.

Figure 3 is a histogram of Vallee's landing data, as mentioned in the introduction to this section. Vallee's humanoid sample has been separated and is plotted as the filled-in part of the histogram in Figure 4. Bloecher's humanoid sample in every year (except 1949) exceeds that of Vallee and is also shown in Figure 4. We can see that, despite the fact that Vallee's sample is much smaller than Bloecher's, the two distributions track each other well. The

FIGURE 3 - YEARLY DISTRIBUTION OF VALLEE'S LANDING REPORTS

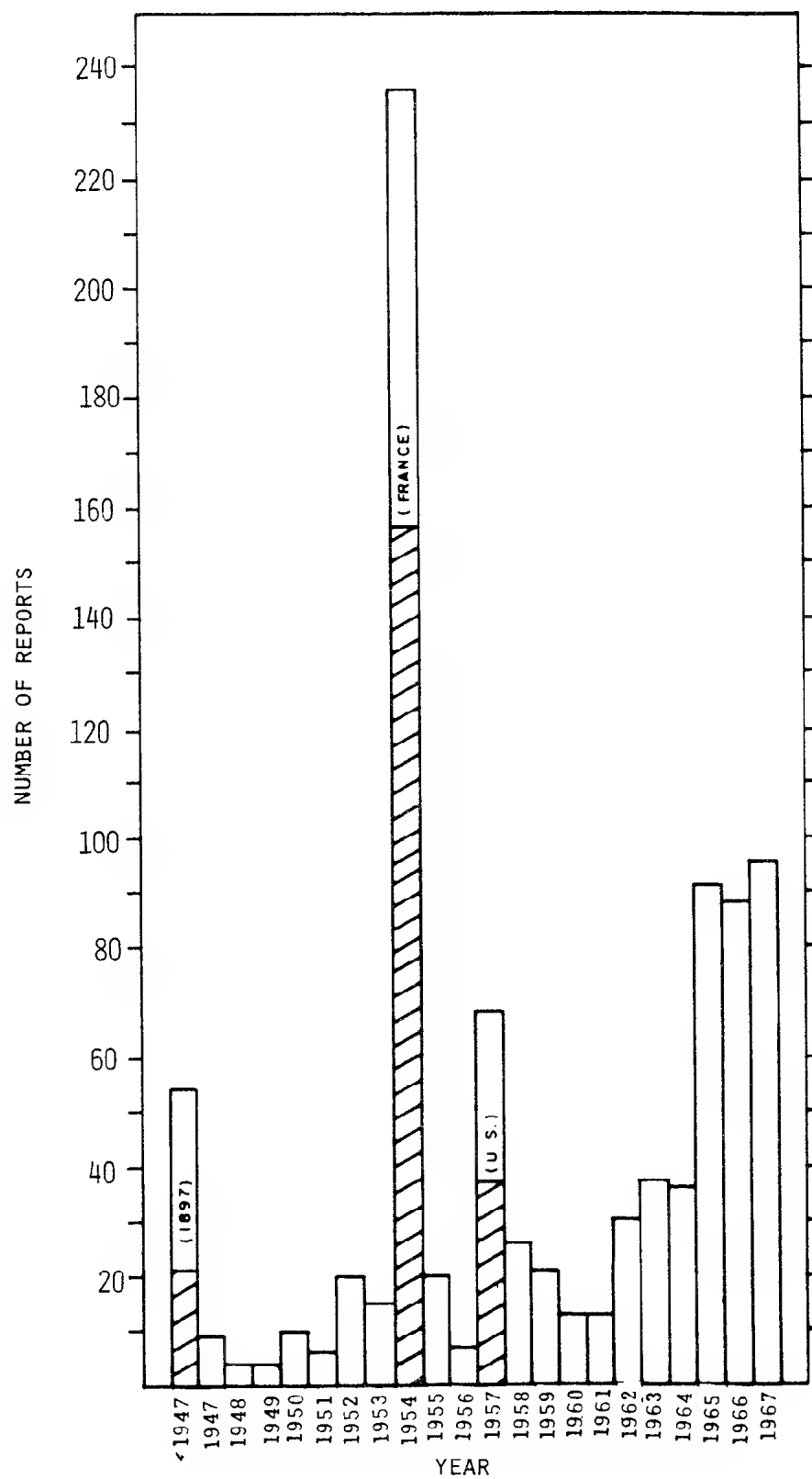
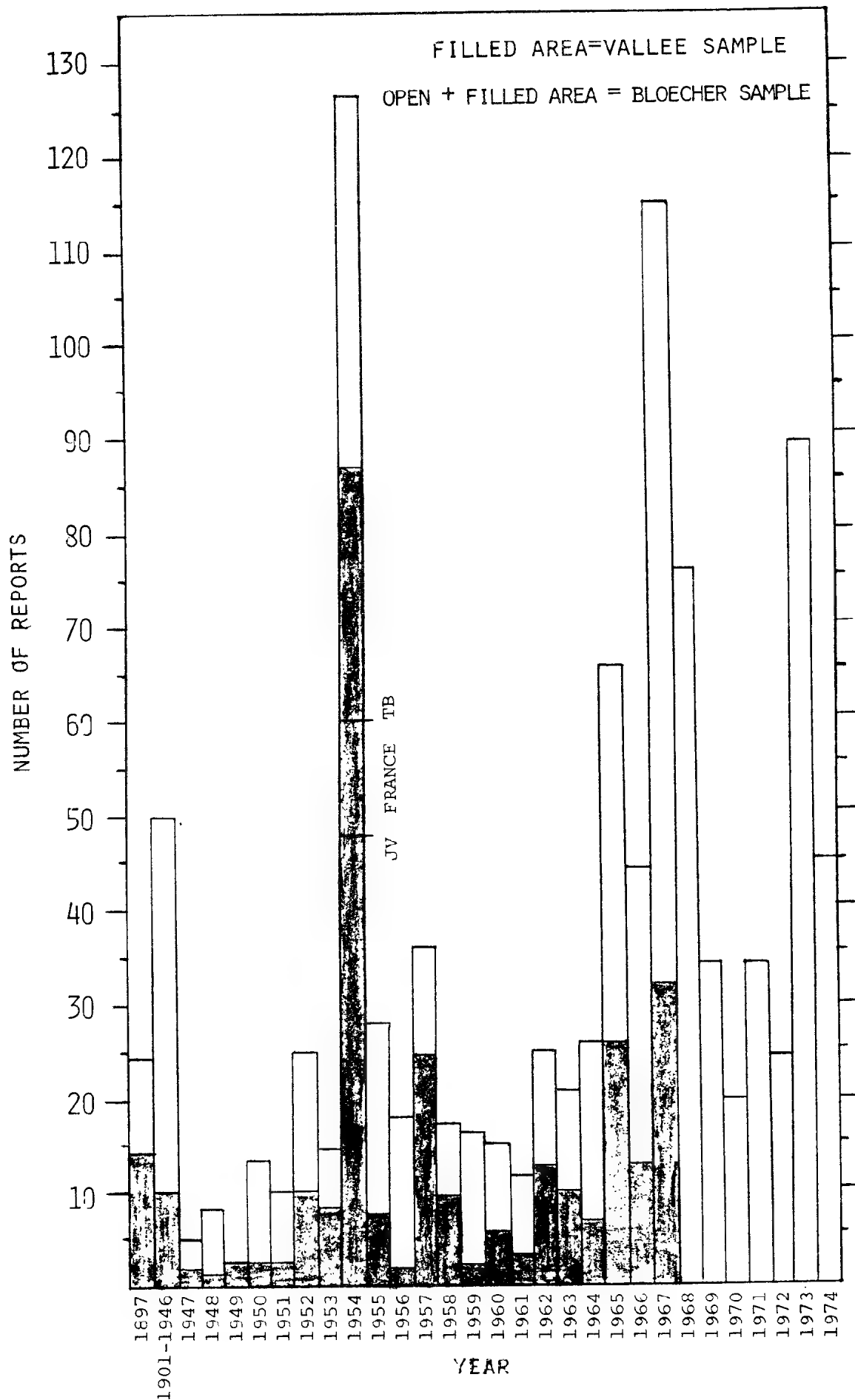


FIGURE 4 - YEARLY DISTRIBUTION OF HUMANOID REPORTS





landing data includes Vallee's humanoid reports. From these graphs we can notice several things: 1) the peak years for landing reports are 1954, 1957 and the period 1965 to 1967, 2) the peaks of humanoid reports tend to follow those of landings, 3) the general level of both types of reports has been increasing since about 1951.\*

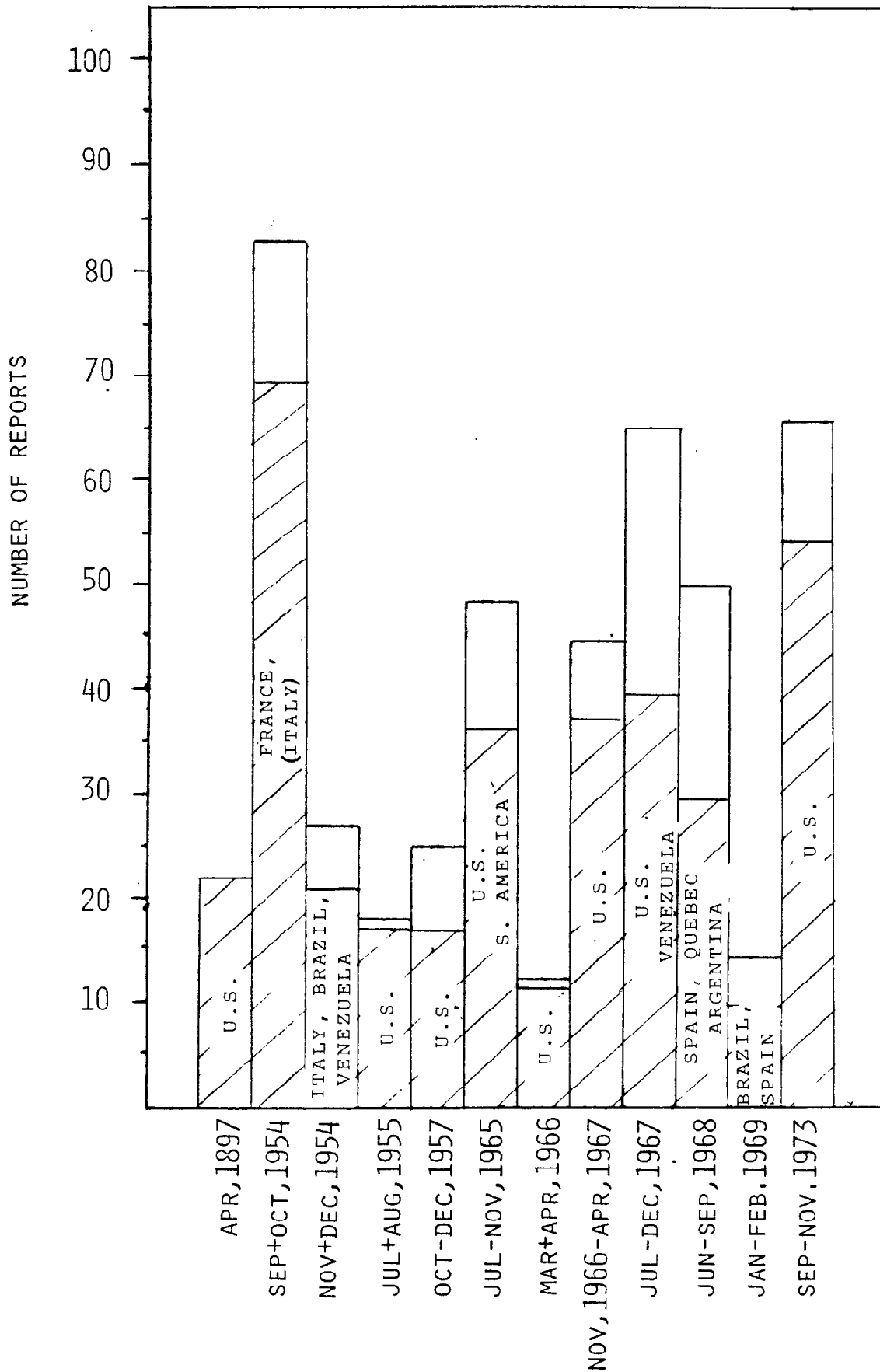
Further analysis of the graphs suggests other intriguing facts. Not all waves include significant numbers of Type I sightings. If we examine just U. S. cases alone, waves occurred in 1897, 1947, '50, '52, '57, '66, '67, and '73. However, except for the 1897 airship wave, which some would question as a genuine UFO wave, none of the U. S. waves prior to 1957 involved a significant number of Type I reports, whereas every one from 1957 on has! From Figure 3 we see that, on a worldwide basis, a fundamental change in the type of UFO report was ushered in with the 1954 French wave.

The geographical distribution of the humanoid reports is very interesting. During waves, as with the landings, a clear majority of the humanoid reports happen in a particular country or region. Figure 5 illustrates this fact. It is a histogram of all major humanoid waves from Bloecher's sample. For seven of the 12 waves, at least 2/3 of the total number of reports for that wave came from one country. In the remaining five waves, over 60% came from only two or three countries. It is apparent that, in terms of time and location, landings and humanoid

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\* We must realize, however, that a prime reason for this increase may be the greater awareness of the public toward UFOs and the increased activity of UFO investigators in collecting the reports. Bloecher's study of the U. S. wave of June and July 1947, for example, shows that one diligent researcher can significantly alter the sample during a wave period.

FIGURE 5 - MAJOR HUMANOID WAVES



sightings are highly concentrated.

We also see from Figure 5 that eight of the 12 humanoid concentrations involved the United States. In the 1973 wave 82% of the reports were in North America, two of them Canadian. Many of these were in the southeastern part of the U. S. (see Figure 1). Indeed, the 1973 wave was probably the most concentrated (or isolated) wave in history.

Although more reports, 58 of 83 or 70%, came from France during the French wave of 1954, the percentage of reports confined to the U. S. during the 1973 wave was higher (82%, or 54 of 66). This apparent continuing interest in the U. S. may be due to a more developed news media and reporting network here, or to an intrinsic interest by UFOs, possibly because of our technological leadership, or other reason.

Ted Phillips has made a study of physical traces resulting from UFO reports. It is of interest to compare his sample with mine. His sample is somewhat biased towards recent years because he only started collecting reports in 1970. His data does, however, show significant peaks for the years 1954, 1965, 1967 and 1973 (106), in good agreement with Figures 3 and 4. His data also shows a peak in 1969 which does not correlate well with the humanoid data (107). His "best" year is, not surprisingly, 1973 with 97 worldwide reports, of which 64 are from the U. S. (108).

#### B. Distribution by Month

For some reason much scientific effort has been expended on analysis of distribution of UFO reports as a function of day of the week. The idea was initiated by John Keel with later study

by Vallee and Saunders. The results are inconclusive, but then it is not obvious to me why any particular correlation is expected.

What is more surprising is that there has been so little effort on studies of yearly or monthly distributions. In this section I examine the latter. To my knowledge, only one researcher, Arnold Davidson, has investigated the monthly distribution of a large sample of data (109). His study sparked my interest in the wave nature of UFOs and especially its relationship to humanoid reports. He also used Vallee's convenient Magonia sample, reaffirming the necessity for this type of comprehensive listing.

I applaud Davidson's study, but have some criticism of it. Briefly, he divided Vallee's landing data by month into three bins: 1868-1959, 1960-1968, and 1868-1968. Then he listed them in two tables, one containing all data by month and the other minus the 1954 data, since that year contributes the majority of October reports to the sample. Unfortunately the two graphs confuse both the yearly division and the October separation. Why divide the data into these artificial bins, and why arbitrarily remove only one wave year and why remove data from that entire year? Perhaps things would have been clearer if Davidson had used actual numbers instead of percentages (percentages make it difficult for the reader to accurately recover the original numbers).

Both as a check on Davidson's work and as a method to assess the humanoid data, I decided to do an independent analysis of Vallee's data for monthly distribution, adding to it the humanoid sample. The results appear as Figures 6 and 7. The landing sample of Figure 6 is identical to that used in Figure 3. The humanoid sample of Figure 7 is similar to that of Figure

FIGURE 6 - MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF VALLEE'S LANDING REPORTS

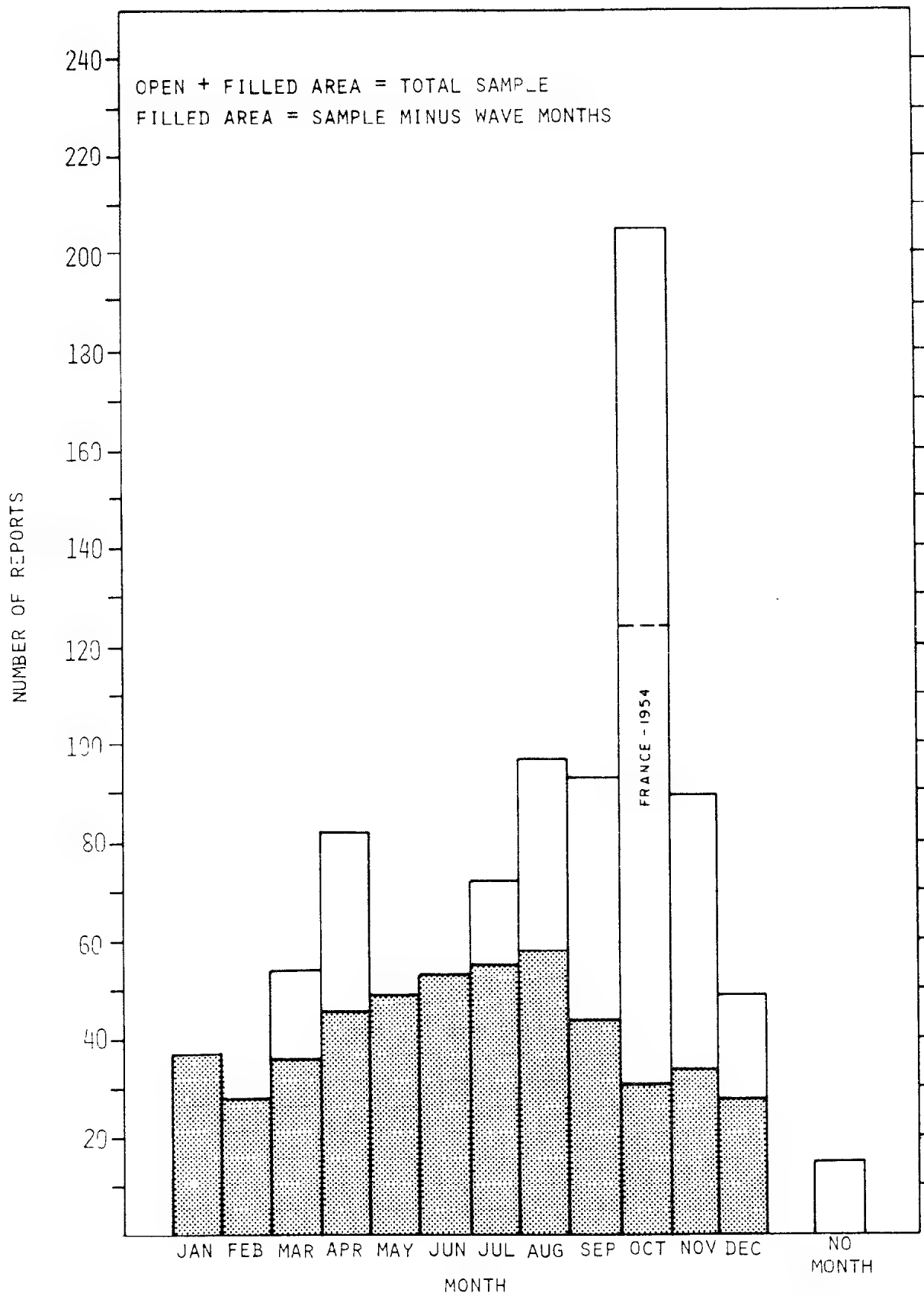
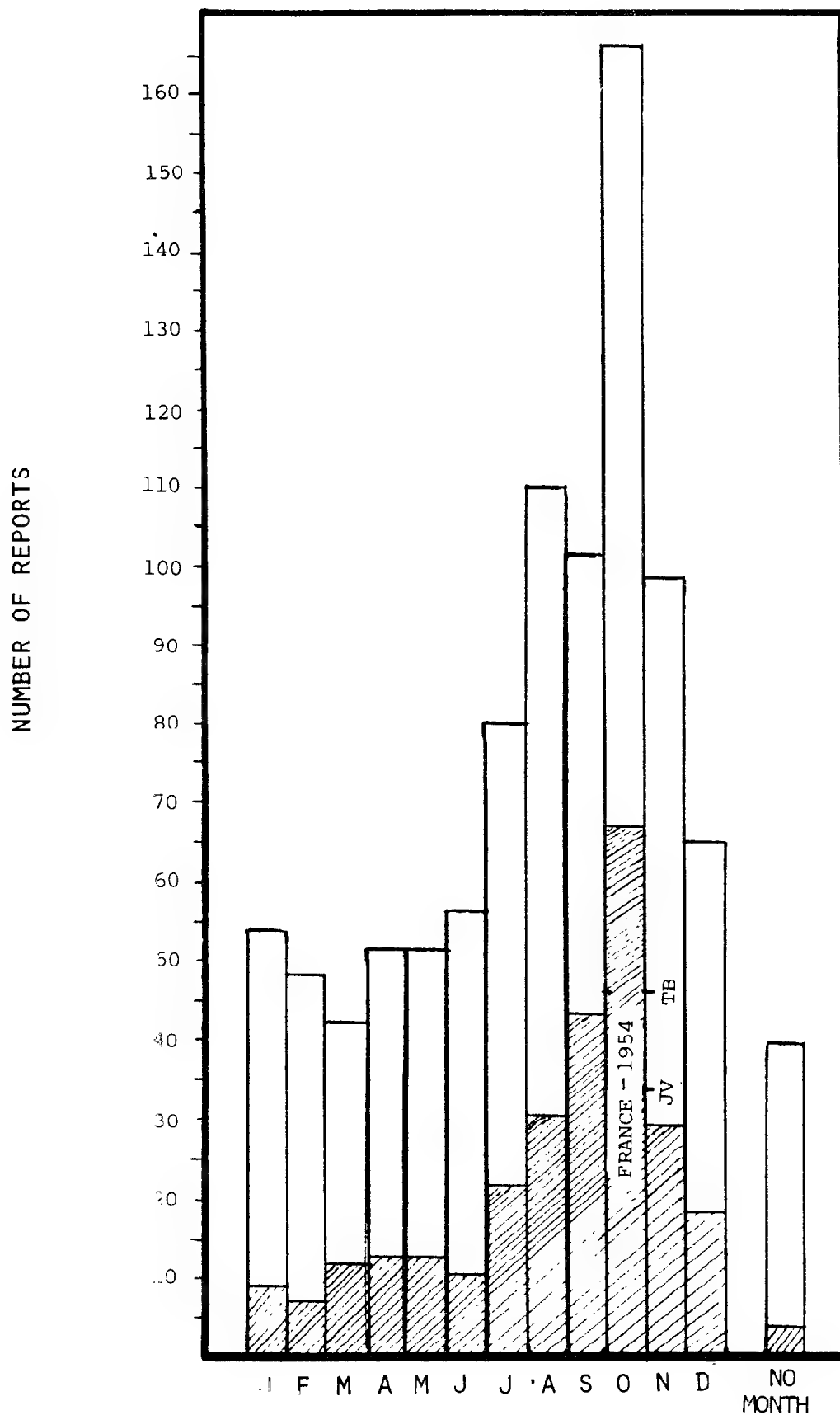


FIGURE 7 - MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF HUMANOID REPORTS, 1947-1974

OPEN + FILLED AREA = BLOECHER SAMPLE

FILLED AREA = VALLEE SAMPLE



4 except that the years preceding 1947 are excluded. This was done because there are so few of the earlier reports that they cannot be considered representative. Most of them, in fact, come from the 1897 wave which would add to the month of April for both the landing and humanoid graphs. As with the yearly distribution, we see that in the monthly data 1) there are obvious peaks, and 2) the humanoid sample resembles that of the landing data.

Like Davidson, we ask "What does the graph look like if we remove the obvious 1954 wave?" But is it not more meaningful to remove all months obviously affected by waves, rather than just one, and to remove only the affected month, not the entire year? A table of months vs. years reveals the wave nature of the Type I reports very nicely. It shows that, although October, 1954, has the greatest monthly total of reports, other years have waves that, in the sum over all years, affect the monthly trend as much! For instance, April is influenced by two big waves (1897 and 1966) which contribute 52% of all Type I reports for that month. I chose to remove the wave months in Table 3 from the landing sample. The list includes all months with totals greater than 15 and those adjacent months which obviously contribute to the wave, but have fewer than 15 reports. Obviously some subjectivity is necessary here; however, the waves are very evident in the data.

TABLE 3

| MONTH REMOVED | YEARS AFFECTED  |
|---------------|-----------------|
| March         | 1966            |
| April         | 1897, 1966      |
| July          | 1965            |
| August        | 1965 1967       |
| September     | 1954, 1957 1965 |
| October       | 1954 1957 1965  |
| November      | 1954 1957       |
| December      | 1954 1957       |

Removing these years leaves only 511 reports or 55% of the original sample! This remainder is plotted as the filled-in part of Figure 6.

One tempting conclusion to draw from the graph is that without the waves, the summer months (winter months in the Southern Hemisphere) are more favored. But this is unsafe, since no attempt has been made to establish a background level for each month which would be included when the wave month is removed from the data. The only definite conclusion again seems to be that the monthly distribution is dominated by the wave nature of the phenomenon. The months of August through November are favored, with October dominant in two waves, 1954 and 1973 (1973 is, of course, not included in the landing sample). Phillips also finds that for his physical trace reports, September, October and November are peak months (110). In 1973, the peak year for trace reports, 30 reports or 40% of the yearly total occurred during these months.

Table 4 lists the wave months that were removed from the



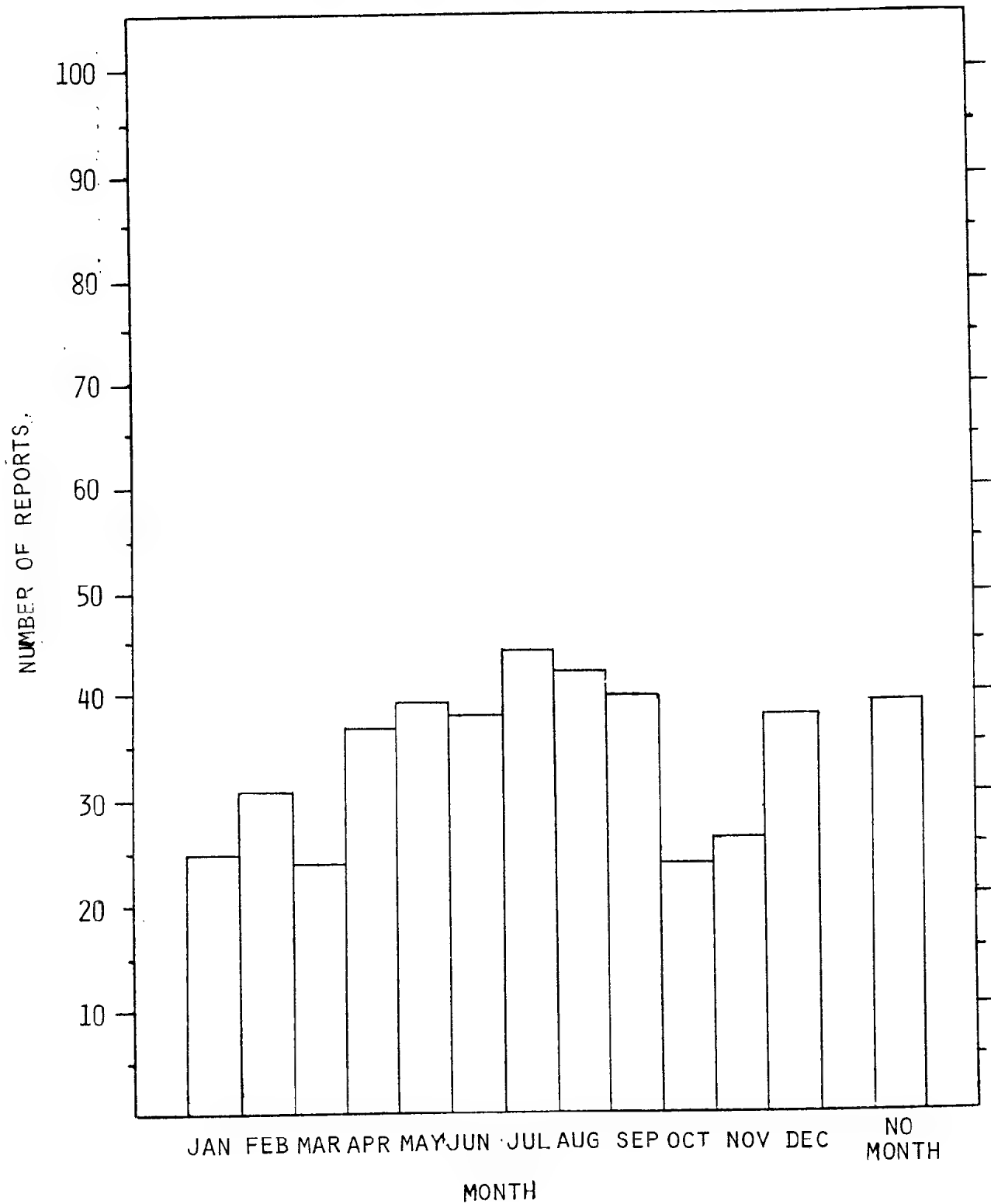
Bloecher humanoid sample of Figure 7. Here the list includes all months with totals  $\geq 6$  and adjacent wave months as before. However, a few months which totaled 6 reports were not included in the list because the reports were scattered among many countries. These months differ from Table 3 because the two types of waves don't necessarily coincide and Bloecher's data from 1947 to 1974 is included in the humanoid sample.

TABLE 4

| MONTH REMOVED | YEARS AFFECTED                              |
|---------------|---|
| January       | 1958, 1967, 1968, 1969                      |
| February      | 1967, 1968, 1969                            |
| March         | 1966, 1967                                  |
| April         | 1964, 1966, 1967                            |
| May           | 1964, 1974                                  |
| June          | 1964, 1968, 1974                            |
| July          | 1955, 1965, 1967, 1968                      |
| August        | 1952, 1955, 1965, 1967, 1968                |
| September     | 1952, 1954, 1965, 1967, 1968,<br>1973       |
| October       | 1954, 1957, 1965, 1967, 1968,<br>1973       |
| November      | 1954, 1957, 1965, 1966, 1967,<br>1968, 1973 |
| December      | 1954, 1957, 1966, 1967                      |

446 humanoid reports remain out of a total of 956, or 47% of the original sample. This remainder is plotted in Figure 8. From this graph we can get a rough idea of the background level of humanoid reports; about 16 per year over the 28 years

FIGURE 8 - MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF HUMANOID REPORTS (1947-1974)  
BLOECHER SAMPLE MINUS WAVE MONTHS (SEE TABLE 4)



since 1946, or about 1.3 per month.

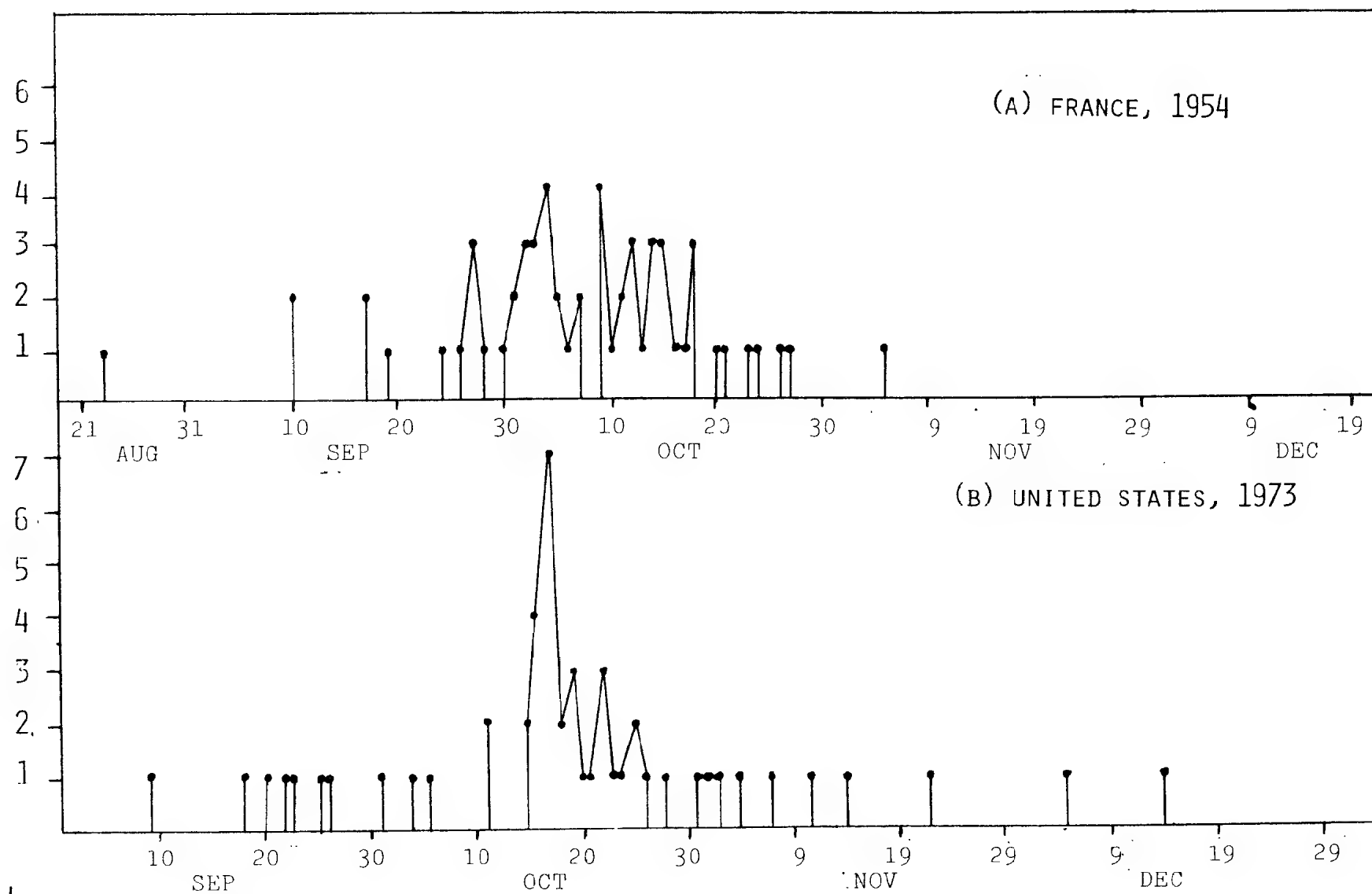
### C. Distribution by Day for the 1954 and 1973 Waves

I have compared the wave years of 1954 and 1973 throughout this paper, and with good reason. These waves are two of the most extraordinary waves in terms of both the numbers of humanoid reports and of close approach and landing reports. In this section I examine more closely the statistics of these two great waves.

Any study dealing with humanoids and landings must include comparisons with the incredible year 1954 when an "invasion" fell on France in late September and October. Bloecher records 59 humanoid reports from France alone between September 10 and November 5. Amazingly, before August 23 and after November 5 of that year, France recorded not one report! Generally not known is the fact that humanoid reports were up on a worldwide basis also. Between September 20 and December 27, Bloecher lists 50 non-French reports, but before September 20 only 15. Italy contributed 11 humanoid sightings in October. The wave moved from France in November and December, 1954, with Italy, Brazil and Venezuela contributing most of the reports.

Figure 9 is a plot comparing on a daily scale the 1954 and 1973 waves. Only data from the two primary countries are included in the figure. The plots are aligned horizontally to their peaks. The two waves have obvious peak periods, and both peaks are in October. However, the U. S. wave had an incredible number of seven reports on October 17, well above the number on any other day during the wave. The reports seemed to have little in common with one another. It may be only coincidental that October 17 was also the day of the closest approach of Mars to the Earth, and

FIGURE 9 - DAILY DISTRIBUTION OF TWO HUMANOID WAVES



that the distance between the planets was almost identical to that in 1954.

The French and the U.S. waves contained about the same number of reports; the peak number density was actually greater for the 1973 wave. It is unusual for two humanoid reports to occur on the same day. If we take the time periods encompassing two or more reports per day from each plot, we get 1.35 per day for 1954 and 2 each day for 1973. Over the entire period of the obvious French wave, the average is 1.2 reports per day. The 1973 wave is more spread out, yielding about 0.8 per day. However, as I stated earlier, the U.S. wave was more concentrated geographically.

The United States has been visited before with humanoid "mini-waves"; the 9 outstanding ones are listed in Table 5, including 1973. As with all waves, each of these had its characteristics. The 1897 wave involved the infamous "airships" and their operators--many question whether this was a true UFO wave. The Summer, 1955, wave featured the Hopkinsville case noted earlier (the forthcoming publication involving this case will also contain the results of the CSI (Civilian Saucer Intelligence) investigations of the other 1955 humanoid reports). The Fall, 1957, wave coincided with the rash of low level reports beginning with the Levelland, Texas, sightings of huge, orange "eggs" stalling cars. It is not well known that humanoids were seen during this wave. In fact it is most remarkable: nine humanoid sightings occurred in the U. S. within one week, four on the night of November 6!\*

The Spring, 1966, wave occurred during the flap associated with the Dexter, Michigan, report in March that preceded the famed "swamp gas" explanation. The July

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\* November 6, 1957, was also the peak of the general sighting wave (111).

to September months of the 1967 wave were shared with Venezuela.

| TABLE 5                     |                        |                                   |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| U. S. HUMANOID WAVES        |                        |                                   |
| DATE                        | NO. OF U. S<br>REPORTS | TOTAL NO. OF<br>REPORTS WORLDWIDE |
| April 1897                  | 22                     | 22                                |
| August and September 1952   | 9                      | 9                                 |
| July and August 1955        | 17                     | 18                                |
| October to December 1957    | 17                     | 25                                |
| April to June 1964          | 9                      | 16                                |
| March and April 1966        | 11                     | 12                                |
| November 1966 to April 1967 | 37                     | 44                                |
| July to December 1967       | 27                     | 65                                |
| September to November 1973  | 54                     | 66                                |

#### D. Time Distribution

As discussed in Ch.III-D, Figure 2 is a polar plot giving the reported local times of the 1973 wave reports where available, using a 24-hour clock. In both plots of Figure 2, there is an absence of points during the daylight hours, a peaking between 9 and 10 pm and another secondary peak early in the morning.

These very characteristics have been found by other researchers using different data samples. Vallee has found such characteristics in at least three studies: 1) a study of 350 humanoid reports through 1960 (112), 2) studies using his catalog of Type I landing data (113) and 3) in conjunction with

Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos in a study of 100 landings on the Iberian peninsula (114). He calls this characteristic time behavior the "Law of the Times." He believes it to be indicative of a constant behavior pattern of the UFO phenomena showing a preference for night time landing and "extra-vehicular" activity. The night curve, with a peak from 9-10 pm, then a lull with a peaking around dawn, is characteristic of human activity and implies that the UFO activity may well be constant through the night.

Further confirmation of this time pattern with the landing and humanoid data comes from Ted Phillips' catalog of 831 physical trace reports (115). He finds that for those cases where the time of an associated UFO observation is available, there is a clear peak between the hours of 7 and 10 pm with the daylight hours again avoided. In a study of 28 humanoid cases during 1974 for which the time was available, Bloecher finds a similar pattern with a peak between 8-9 pm and an avoidance during daylight hours (116).

There does seem to be one difference, however, between Vallee's conclusions and the 1973 and '74 humanoid data. Vallee notes a secondary peak near dawn whereas the more recent data shows a general spread of sightings from the peaks at 8-10 pm through about 3 or 4 am, with a decrease of sightings when people are starting to get up. In several of the 1973-75 cases, the witnesses have been awakened by noises, lights or "a feeling." This may be indicative of a change in the UFO pattern. Certainly the boldness of encounters and intentional abductions seems to have increased in recent years.

#### E. Correlation with Orthoteny

Orthoteny is a Greek derivation meaning "stretched in a straight line," and was first applied to the straight line pattern of some UFO reports that occurred in the same time frame. The word was coined by Michel in his study of the 1954 reports, and later applied to the 1957 U. S. wave by Lex Mebane (117). More recently Saunders has revived this controversial subject with a discussion of results he obtained from computer studies of Michel's data and from data from the 1947 wave gathered by Bloecher. His preliminary conclusions are that there is a worldwide pattern involving the best-defined orthotenic lines (really global great circles), and that the 1954 French and the 1947 U. S. orthotenic patterns seem related (118).

Saunders lists five well-determined worldwide lines (great circles) of which four cross the U. S. These are the resultant best-fit lines from the data of two intense sighting waves; it behooves us to search for correlations with the 1973 data. The lines are drawn approximately on Figure 1, which plots the 1973 humanoid wave cases.

The best correlation is along the AUPER line where three sightings are on or close to it: Sikes, La. (Report 44), Russell Springs, Ky. (Report 36) and Albany, O. (Report 20A). The Pittsburgh, Pa., area lies close to the intersection of the MOBAL and AUPER lines. This area was the center of an unparalleled concentration of anthropoid reports during the wave. MOBAL passes near the scenes of six reports: the three in Hartford City, Ind. (Reports 33 to 35), Uniontown, Pa. (Report 38), Terra Alta, W. Va. (Report 38A) and Pikesville, Md. (Report 20B). The Uniontown and Terra Alta sightings



occurred on the same night only about 30 mi. apart and both involved anthropoids in association with UFOs. MOBAL also passes through Carroll Co., Md., home of the famous Sykesville Monster which was also active during 1973. The TEXEL line does not pass near any UFO sightings, but is near Clarksville, Ark., where another creature was reported. No sightings were reported near the CAMAC line.

No further correlations are indicated by these alignments. Note, however, that our sample includes only humanoid reports from 1973. Two avenues of further research are needed: an orthotenic study of all types of reports during the wave, and a general study of the relationship of anthropoid cases with orthoteny in the U. S.

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Ted Bloecher and I are co-chairmen of the Humanoid Study Group, associated with MUFON; we solicit comments on the ideas presented in this paper, and on ideas for collaboration with the Study Group.

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APPENDIX 1  
1973 NON-WAVE HUMANOID REPORTS

| Report Number | Date  | Local Time | Place Name        | State or Country | County            | Witness Vicinity             | Primary Witness Name | Number of Witnesses | Age of Witness | Sighting Duration | Number of UFOs | Number of Humanoids | Height of Humanoids (in feet) | UFO-Humanoid Association Type |
|---------------|-------|------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 73 00A        | 01-04 | 0230       | Londrina          | Brazil           | Parana            | home                         | Marques              | 1                   | 31             |                   | 1              | 1                   |                               | B                             |
| 01            | 01-16 | 0030       | nr Queerstown     | S.Africa         | Cape of Good Hope |                              | Sucknow              | 2                   |                |                   |                |                     |                               |                               |
| 02            | 01-19 | N          | nr Jonesville     | SC               | Cherokee          |                              |                      | 1                   |                |                   |                |                     |                               |                               |
| 02A           | 02    | N          | Tres Arroyas      | Argentina        | Buenos Aires      |                              | Maceiras             | 1                   | 73             |                   | 0              | 2                   | 5-5 1/2                       | F                             |
| 03            | 02-11 | 2150       | nr Kimba          | Australia        | S.Australia       | Eyre Highway                 | Hurt, Finckler       | 2                   |                |                   | ?              | 1                   |                               | (A)                           |
| 04            | 02-14 | 0230       | nr McAlester      | OK               | Pittsburg         | an airliner                  | (conf.)              | 2                   |                | 18m               | 1              | 2-3                 |                               | A                             |
| 04A           | 03    |            | La Tinaja         | Mexico           | Veracruz          | a cave                       | Lagunes              | 1                   | 3              |                   | 0              | 5                   | little                        | E                             |
| 05            | 03-20 |            | Tarcienne         | Belgium          |                   |                              |                      |                     |                |                   |                |                     |                               |                               |
| 05A           | 03-21 |            | Apache Jct.       | AZ               | Pinal             | desert                       | Scott                | 1                   | 28             |                   | 1              | 2                   | 9 and short                   | (A)                           |
| 06            | 04    | (1200)     |                   | MI               | Monroe            | backyard                     | anon.                | ?                   | 13             |                   | 1              | 1                   |                               | C                             |
| 06A           | 04    |            | Grelsby           | Finland          | Aland Island      |                              | anon.                | 1                   |                | 10m               | 1              | sev                 |                               | A                             |
| 06B           | 04-05 |            | Mooraduc Crossing | Australia        |                   |                              | Puddy                | 1                   |                |                   | 1              |                     |                               |                               |
| 07            | 04-15 | 2255       | Manor             | PA               | Westmoreland      | Penn-Wagley Rd.              | (conf.)              | 1                   |                | 4m                | 1              | (1)                 | 8-10                          | (B)                           |
| 08            | 05-12 | 2120       | nr Kent           | OH               | Portage           | H 43 nr H 76                 | Tott                 | 1                   |                | <1m               | 1              | 1                   | 2-3 1/2                       | B                             |
| 08A           | 05-22 | 0300       | nr Catanduva      | Brazil           | Sao Paulo         | State Rd. 321, 7 km fr. Cat. | Patero               | 1                   | 41             | <1 h              | 1              | 1                   | 5 1/2                         | (E)                           |
| 08B           | 05-22 | 0800       | nr Cintalapa      | Mexico           | (Veracruz)        | a road                       | Gonzalez             | 1                   |                | brief             | 0              | 5                   | <2                            | D                             |
| 08C           | 06-E  | (0400)     | Arecibo           | PR               |                   | a city lot                   | Perez                | 1                   |                |                   | 1              | 3                   |                               | D                             |
| 08D           | 06-23 | N          | Phoenix           | AZ               | (Maricopa)        | porch                        | T. (conf.)           | 1                   |                | 4-5 h             | (1)            | 2                   |                               | (C)                           |
| 08E           | 07    | 0130       | Tomakomai         | Japan            | Hokkaido          | a lumberyard                 | (conf.)              | 1                   | 20             | 12m               | sev            | 2                   | small                         | A                             |

Note: This is an abbreviated version of Table 1. The abbreviations used above are identical to those used in Table 1.



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